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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
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ROLL CALL.

"Corporal Green!" the orderly cried,
"Here!" was the answer, loud and clear,
From the lips of the soldier who stood near—
And "Here!" was the word the next replied.

"Cyrus Drew!"—then a silence fell—
This time no answer followed the call;
Only his rear-man had seen him fall,
Killed or wounded, he could not tell.

There they stood in the failing light;
These men of battle, with grave, dark looks,
As plain to be read as open books;
While slowly gathered the shades of night.

The fern on the hillsides was splashed with blood,
And down in the corn where the poppies grew
Were redder stains than the poppies knew;
And crimson-dyed was the river's flood.

For the foe had crossed from the other side
That day, in the face of a murderous fire
That swept them down in its terrible ire—
And their life-blood went to color the tide.

"Herbert Kline!" At the call there came
Two stalwart soldiers into the line,
Bearing between them this Herbert Kline,
Wounded and bleeding, to answer his name.

"Ezra Kerr!"—and a voice answered, "Here!"
"Hiram Kerr!"—but no man replied.
They were brothers, these two; the sad winds sighed,
And a shudder crept through the cornfield near.

"Ephraim Deane!"—then a soldier spoke:
"Deane carried our regiment's colors," he said;
"Where our ensign was shot I left him dead,
Just after the enemy wavered and broke.

"Close to the roadside his body lies;
I paused a moment and gave him drink;
He murmured his mother's name, I think,
And Death came with it and closed his eyes."

'Twas a victory; yes, but it co t us dear—
For that company's roll, when called at night,
Of a hundred men who went into the fight,
Numbered but twenty that answered "Here!"
—Nathaniel Graham Shepherd.

An Undercurrent.

By Florella Estes.

There was a man's voice, and a woman's, and through them both the insistent voice of the sea.

The woman's voice, clear, trainante, began in a superficial, well-bred society tone: "How strange, Mr. Dwight, that we should meet here after—dear me! I dare not think how many years! So unexpected, but delightful, I am sure."

The man's voice, deep, musical, formal, replied: "I do not think it very strange, Mrs. Van Ness. The places one knew in one's youth always have a strong attraction, and draw one back to them soon or late. But perhaps it is somewhat singular that we both should choose this summer for our visit to old Nantpachemet—after so long an absence. Pardon me, I think you said this is your first visit since—"

The woman's voice, quickly, "Yes." Doubtfully, "I don't know that it was really very prudent for us to come down to the rocks together."

The man's voice, hastily: "Why, not, Mrs. Van Ness? What harm can come from it?"

The woman's voice, hesitatingly: "Oh, no real harm, of course; only—you know people might say unkind things—because—"

The man's voice, coldly: "Because we are married, and your husband and my wife are at their hotels, you were going to say?"

The woman's voice, wistfully: "Yes. People do not know that we are old friends—such very old friends—and—and it is pleasant to talk over old times down here by the sea, with no one listening. Don't you think so?"

The man's voice, dryly: "Oh, yes, very pleasant; but one doesn't know just where to begin when—"

After a pause the woman's voice, impatiently: "When what?"

The man's voice, slowly: "When there are things to be left out—things we can't talk about."

* * * *

Silence a moment, then the man's voice, lightly: "Well, Mrs. Van Ness, you certainly have had no reason to complain of your lot during the last ten years. Ten years! It doesn't seem possible. You are not changed in the least. I could fancy you just the same little Dol—I was going to say you have had a very brilliant career, if one may trust the society columns of our newspapers. I have read very often about the beautiful Van Ness, her gowns and her jewels, her presentation at the Courts of Europe, her dinners and receptions in New York, her charities, and everything else that goes to make up the life of a rich and fashionable woman."

The woman's voice, quiet and even: "And you? Surely you have been happy, for you have accomplished the things you planned to do. If the papers have kept you informed of my frivolous life, they have at the same time told me of your achievements in the world of science."

The man's voice, indifferently: "Happy? Ah, well! I have had my work." Earnestly: "Yes, thank God, I have had my work; it has been everything to me." Slowly and thoughtfully: "And yet I have not accomplished what I once hoped to do—what I ought to have done—in ten years. Somehow, I lost a great deal of my early ambition. Things have not seemed worth while."

A pause, then the man's voice, almost timidly: "You have been happy?"

The woman's voice, cynically: "We modern society women have little time to think whether we are happy or not. We do not probe our deeper feelings to know if they still live." A bitter little laugh, "Society has no use for deep feelings, and we cannot afford to cultivate anything which society does not demand."

The man's voice, softly: "You have children, perhaps?"

The woman's low and tremulous: "I had one. She was but a little thing when—if only she had lived!"

The man's voice, tenderly: "Forgive me, I did not know. I have had no children."

* * * *

Silence a moment. The man's voice, quietly: "Ah, well! I suppose no man's life is just what he planned it to be. He must do his duty as he sees it, and let happiness take care of itself. I have tried to do that all these years. But I have always longed to know that you were happy with the lot you had chosen. I have tried hard not to blame you, or to harbor unkind thoughts of you, thought it was a cruel blow, Dolly, a cruel blow."

The woman's voice, hot and bitter: "You talk of unkind thoughts! You talk of a cruel blow! I think you have forgotten who struck that blow."

The man's voice, firmly: "It was not I, surely."

The woman's voice, as firmly: "It certainly was not I."

The man's voice, excitedly: "What do you mean, Dolly? I don't understand. In God's name, don't you call it a cruel deed for you to have married another man the day before I reached home, after two years in Europe, when you know how much I loved you, and that I had worked hard those long years, buoyed up by my faith in you, and the thought that you were to be my reward—my wife? Don't you call that a cruel blow. Don't? My God! I was nearly crazed!"

The woman's voice, frantic with pain: "Stop, you shall not talk so to me. It was you who were faithless. Do you think I did not know of your letters and gifts to Kate Oakes? Every one in our set knew, for she boasted of your devotion to her. Oh, my heart was broken, and my pride hurt beyond endurance! And when Mr. Van Ness asked me to marry him, I was glad—glad although I did not love him—for as his wife no one would ever know how you had hurt me. And six months later you married Kate."

Silence, broken only by a quivering sob.

* * * *

The man's voice, slow and dazed: "My letters to Kate! My gifts to Kate! There was a mistake somewhere. Why, Dolly, surely Kate gave you all the letters and gifts I sent her? You remember your father was displeased because I would not study law, and when I went to Germany to complete my studies, he made us promise that we would not write to each other during my absence, hoping our love would die of silence and separation. I kept the letter of my promise, but not the spirit; I could not write to you, but I did write to Kate for you. She was such a friend to us both, and she knew our situation. I believed I could trust—" A pause, then slowly: "Dolly, Kate is my wife."

A long silence, then the woman's voice, sweet, tender, almost joyous: "Do you know, Jack, I love this bit of rocky coast better than any other spot on earth! Nowhere else in all the world are the sunsets so beautiful. Just look at the sky now! That perfect glory of color would drive Turner mad with despair.

"Do you remember the first summer you came down here with Tom? You were a big, handsome college boy, and I was a spoiled child, who would go everywhere with you and Tom. You were so good to me always, and so patient. Do you remember how we used to fish from that level rock down close to the sea? You used to carry me in your arms over all the rough places.

"You came here every summer after that." The voice became low and sad: And when Tom died—I was sixteen then—you came down here to comfort me; for I had no one in all the world but Tom. Pa was so cold and stern that I could not love him. Do you remember how I begged you to be my brother in Tom's place?"

* * * *

Silence. The woman's voice, clear and happy: "And two years after came the best summer of all, when—you know what happened, and we planned your future, and talked of the name and fame you would win. I was so proud of you, and we were very happy, and—"

The man's voice, hoarsely: "Don't Dolly! For God's sake, don't! I can't bear it. If only I had known!"

The woman's voice, ineffably tender: "It doesn't matter so much, now that we know, Jack. You did love me, and you were true to me? Say it again, Jack. It can't be wrong for you to tell me that you loved me before!"

The man's voice, brokenly: "Loved you, Dolly, little sweetheart! Did I love you? Oh, Dolly, I have always—"

The woman's voice, quickly: "No no, Jack! We have no right no. But it won't be so hard to bear, now we know, and life is not so very long, and perhaps, sometime—somewhere—" A little catching sob.

The man's voice, deep, tender, tremulous: "God bless you, little sweetheart! God help us both!"

The gorgeous crimson and yellow of the sunset had faded to dull purple, and twilight had fallen on sea and land. The fretful voice of the sea had grown soft and slumbrous with the ebbing time, and peace brooded everywhere, save in the hearts of the children of men.

A man and a woman arose from the rock, and, as they passed the niche where I, unseen, had witnessed the pageant of departing day, and had heard rehearsed the supreme tragedy of life, the man raised the woman's hand to his lips, and gazed silently on her uplifted face, glorified with the love which through all time "endures, and is patient."—The Household-Ledger.

How He Knew.

One day mother called Tommy and Mabel to go down the garden with her.

She took them to the greenhouse, where a quantity of soot had been scattered all over the floor of the greenhouse, and the path in front of it.

Mother asked each child if he or she had done it.

Both answered in the negative. Then she said:

"Oh, Tommy, I saw you do it out of my bedrom window!"

"No, you didn't," said Tommy, "for I looked at all the windows before I did it!"—New York News.

STAND BY THE TARIFF

REPUBLICANS CAN AFFORD TO BE CONTENT.

If Business is to Be Injured and Prosperity Checked by Tariff Tinkering, Let Democrats Take All the Responsibility and All the Blame.

The Republican convention of Ohio followed the lead of Senator Hanna in declaring for a policy of "hands off" the tariff. There is sound wisdom in this, however much it may discomfort the swarm of inveterate tariff tinkers, always seeking to reopen this question.

The sense of the country has been tested on the question of protection against free trade several times, and there is no question that the Republican policy has the indorsement of the American people. Even those who are at the bottom of their hearts believers in absolute free trade recognize that the country wants none of it; therefore they call themselves tariff reformers now. No matter what the tariff may be, in their opinion it always needs "reforming," and always will need reforming so long as there is protection in it.

In all the talk of the necessity for tariff reform, there is yet lacking a specific and distinct utterance as to the particulars in which it needs to be reformed. The present law is admitted, even by the tariff reformers, to be a good working instrument. They claim in general terms that it has defects; but when it comes from generalities to particulars, there is no agreement among them.

The prosperity of the country is based upon the protective tariff. Every suggestion for tariff reform is a suggestion for the withdrawal of protection in some degree from some industry. Every reopening or threatened reopening of the tariff question is a disturbance to business. There is no particular and specific change or reform in the present law for which any large number of people are clamoring. There is no industry or interest which can point to any considerable injury resulting to it from any particular clause, paragraph or schedule of the present law. What clear and understandable reasons do the tariff reformers give why the business of the country should be disturbed by the reopening of this question? Certainly none has yet seen the light. There has been much phrasemongering about the "tariff sheltering monopolies" and the like, but this is all.

The Ohio idea of "hands off," otherwise known as "stand pat," is as good a policy for the country to follow in connection with the tariff as can readily be conceived. It is the policy which has the warm approval of the business interests of the country; and by the business interests is meant every one whose income is drawn directly or indirectly from the production, manufacture or sale of American products, whether of the factory or the farm. We know times are good now. We know that to "monkey" with the tariff is the readiest, simplest, and most certain method of disturbing business, limiting production and postponing contemplated improvements. There is no particular advantage to be obtained by reopening the tariff question, to compensate for these certain disadvantages.

The law certainly does not need to be changed on account of the necessity of the Government itself; for the present law is nicely adjusted to meet the Government's needs. The demand for change is put forward purely from political sources and for the sole purpose of raising a political issue. Republicans are urged to raise the cry merely to forestall the action of the Democrats, who are certain to raise it. Let them do so. Republicans may well be content to be judged by the results accomplished under the tariff law for which they are responsible, rather than to join with their enemies in discrediting their own good work.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Alas, Poor Babcock.

"A political mountebank" is what the Fall River Globe calls Congressman Babcock merely because of that gentleman's tariff reform antics. A year or so ago the Wisconsin geyser began to bubble and effervesce, only to be corked up and remain quiescent until after last November's elections had insured a Republican majority in the House. Then came another gurgitation to the effect that the Fifty-eighth Congress stood pledged to tariff revision. Whereat the Globe becomes disgusted, and says:

"Now that there is no election near at hand and no Congress in session he has again burst out in eruption in the same place. But this political mountebank has had his day. He can't repeat his former success in drawing audiences and winning the applause of the public as a valiant hero. He would be wise to continue to observe the injunction laid upon him when he scuttled and renounced the 'heresies' he had been preaching. He should shut up or be content to be classed and pointed out as a political humbug, and a pretty cheap type at that."

Mr. Babcock's melancholy fate as a reformer brings to mind the fable of the man and the donkey and what the man lost by trying to please everybody.

Who Will Do the Dodging?

"No political maneuvres or evasions will prevent the tariff from being the issue of the next Presidential contest. Its shadow is already in the door."—Philadelphia Record.

If there are any political maneuvres or evasions to keep the tariff out of next year's Presidential contest they will be on the side of the Democrats. Republicans are not afraid of the tariff as an issue. They will welcome it as the governing issue. The Democrats may dodge and straddle in defining their tariff policy. Very likely they will. But not the Republicans. Their convention declaration will, we predict, be for straightout protection without apologies or "trust sheltering" admissions.

Would Serve Them Right.

How would the Texas wool growers and cattle men like to see another "tariff reform" fanatic inaugurated President?—Valley Mills (Texas) Protectionist.

FATAL RACE RIOT

Militia and Mob Have a Battle in Evansville, Ind., During a Negro Lynching.

SOLDIERS SHOOT TO KILL

Hardware Stores Broken Into---Arms and Ammunition Taken From Them---Martial Law.

Evansville, Ind. — Following four days of rioting and general lawlessness, this city on the fourth night saw the most terrible of its experiences with rioters. Seven persons are dead and fourteen are known to be injured seriously with at least that number more thought to be hurt.

At 10.30 o'clock the members of Company A, First Regiment, Indiana National Guard, after a day's vigilance guarding the County Jail, and 100 Deputy Sheriffs, under Sheriff Chris. Kratz, fired point blank into a mob of 1000 gathered on Fourth, Division and Vine streets, surrounding the Vanderburg County Jail, and attempting its capture. From 7 o'clock a. m. until the hour of the night's catastrophe the crowd surged about the jail calling the militiamen vile names, assailing them with stones and berating the deputy sheriffs who guarded the jail.

At 9 o'clock the mob gradually became more and more excited, its manifestations of uneasiness more frequent, and at 10 o'clock it was seen that nothing could prevent an assault on the jail. At 10.30 the rioters pressed slowly forward and innocent onlookers followed. Slowly they forced the militiamen back toward the jail, until the alley between Division street and the stone building was reached. Then the leaders, with a bicycle in their front as a shield to the bayonets of the soldiers, attempted to enter the alley and storm the alleyway entrance. Captain Braun, of the National Guard, ordered a charge on the rioters.

Gradually the crowd was forced back, the soldiers using their bayonets and butts of guns. Suddenly a rioter fell. A soldier tried to drag him to his feet, but before he could, was assaulted by a rioter. Stones and boulders began to fly through the air. A soldier was struck with a rock and fell. A rioter was knocked down with a gun butt and then a shot was fired. The one shot started a fusillade of musketry and shotgun fire from defenders.

The dead are:

Edward Schiffman, painter; top of head blown off with rifle.

Hazel Allman, fifteen years old, daughter of Joseph H. Allman; shot in breast with shotgun.

John Barrett, shot in the right lung.

August Jordan, nineteen, musician; bullet wound through heart.

Edward Rule, twenty-three years old, laborer; shot through body and head; killed instantly.

Two men lying in front of the jail.

Fourteen other men were dangerously wounded.

Six other rioters were seen to fall, but got away before their names were learned. At least that number were suspected of being hurt.

Four members of Company A, First Regiment, bullet and light gunshot wounds on the body; one of them shot through shoulder; another through the ankle and other two slight scratches.

Two deputy sheriffs were slightly wounded.

All this time Robert Lee Brown, the negro whose life the lynchers were eager to take, was in jail at Vincennes. He shot and killed Policeman Massey. As Massey lay on the pavement dying he raised himself on his elbow and sent a bullet through the negro's left lung, inflicting a fatal wound.

While the attack of the mob was not unexpected it was supposed that assurances that Robert Brown, the colored murderer of Patrolman Massey, was not in the jail would again be accepted by the mob and that trouble would thus be avoided, but the mob refused to believe the Sheriff's statements and advanced upon the jail with battering-rams cut from telegraph poles.

The mob, which had been hunting all the evening for a chance to vent its wrath on some negro, found one about 11.30 p. m. and promptly lynched him.

The troops hurried to the scene and tried by argument and by threats to induce the rioters to permit the black man to go free. The mob would not listen, however, and its leaders declared there should be a lynching then and there. The members of the mob clamored for the work to begin and despite all the efforts of the troops the work of hanging was commenced.

When the officers of the militia saw how determined the crowd was and that it would be impossible to save the negro they reluctantly ordered their men to prepare to shoot to kill.

The victim had been swung off when the firing actually began, and as soon as the soldiers shot into the mob its members returned the fire. The great number of casualties among the rioters rendered them furious.

The friends of the dead and injured paraded the streets and threatened to burn the jail and the crowd increased to 20,000 people, many of the women of the city whose sons or husbands were in the mob having joined in the throng in search for them.

Everywhere throughout the city the tragedy caused the most intense feeling and many who had taken no part in the rioting armed themselves and appeared on the scene, swearing vengeance against the men who fired with such deadly effect into the crowd.

Governor Durbin was informed of the killing of members of the mob by long-distance telephone and was implored to order an additional militia company out, as it was feared that the shooting would so exasperate the citizens that the local company would not be able to master the situation.

The Governor at once ordered the company at Vincennes and the company at Terre Haute to go to Evansville, and special trains were hastily made up at both places to transport them.

Notice that they were coming was received by the mob in some way almost at the time the orders were given and the train yards were taken possession of by members of the mob, and it was declared that neither company should enter the city.

In the meantime thousands of people were parading the streets, condemning Sheriff Kratz and Capt. Blum on account of the shooting, and doing everything to intensify a feeling which was already intense.

In order to provide themselves with additional arms, the mob entered the hardware stores again, and took everything in the way of guns or missles that could be found. Bonfires were lighted on the principal streets from boxes secured from stores into which the mob forced their way, and inflammatory speeches were made upon every street corner.

The Mayor of Evansville issued the following proclamation:

"The condition of anarchy and lawlessness that prevailed in this community last night was a disgrace to civilized people, and a repetition of its scandalous proceedings will not be tolerated. It is hereby ordered that all saloonkeepers in the city close their respective places of business at 6 o'clock p.m., and keep them closed until 6 a. m. Tuesday.

"All congregations of people, either on street corners or in other public places, are hereby prohibited.

"All persons carrying arms, or any other kind of weapons for attack or defense, or anything with which an attack or defense could be conducted, shall be arrested.

"Any boisterous or incendiary talk will constitute sufficient ground for arrest.

"The Chief of Police is hereby intrusted with the faithful performance of this order, and if it shall require a special force of 500 men to restore peace and quiet, he is authorized to furnish the same."

Baptist Town is depopulated. Negro families by the dozens left there, some of them taking refuge in the open country. Newburg Road, leading west, is lined with negroes, some in wagons, and some camped by the roadside. Nearly all are armed.

Patrolman Massey was buried by the Knights Templar. There was a large attendance, the funeral procession being headed by a platoon of police.

The last work of the mob was to destroy Blue Goose saloon, a negro resort in Baptist Town. The windows and doors were demolished, and a hundred shots were fired. There was a circus in town, which brought additional crowds of sympathizers with the different races, and the police were kept hard at work preventing crowds from gathering.

CULTIVATING BACKYARDS.

Government Introduces Pingree's Plan to Washington Children.

Washington, D. C.—Professor Galloway, of the Agricultural Department, now has nine "demonstration gardens" in operation here, teaching children to cultivate back yards and vacant lots. Fully 500 children are cultivating such gardens, using seed furnished by the Agricultural Department. Each garden is in charge of a Government expert, who directs the children how to make the most of soil, seed and sunshine.

Professor Galloway's work is based on the plan adopted by Mayor Pingree, of Detroit, to utilize vacant lots for raising potatoes. In addition, Professor Galloway is encouraging poor girls to raise flowers, supplying them with seed. Not only have children vegetables to sell, but flowers as well, and poor girls, instead of gazing longingly in at florists' windows, now wear as fine violets and pansies as any in the city.

Children who had no land to cultivate have been given the use of small plots on the grounds of the Agricultural Department.

HARRIET LANE JOHNSON DEAD.

Niece of Buchanan, Who Entertained Prince of Wales at White House.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Word was received here of the death of Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnson, niece of President Buchanan, at Narragansett Pier. Her body was taken to Baltimore and buried beside her husband and children.

Mrs. Johnson was mistress of the White House when the Prince of Wales visited America as "Lord Renfrew," and was invited by President Buchanan to be his guest.

At that time she was Harriet Lane. She arranged several pleasant trips for the Prince, and accompanied the party down the Potomac on the cutter named after her to Mount Vernon, where the Prince planted a tree at the tomb of Washington.

Two years prior to the death of President Buchanan Miss Lane was married to Henry Elliott Johnson, of Baltimore.

Judge Parker in Georgia.

Chief Judge Alton B. Parker, of the New York Court of Appeals, addressed the Bar Association of Georgia in Tallulah Falls, Ga.

Dies Trying to Save a Boy.

Elias D. Trimble, an old and well-known resident of West Nanticoke, Pa., and a boy named Kyttle were drowned in the canal near Harvey's Creek. Mr. Trimble made an attempt to rescue the boy, and both were caught in an underbrush and drowned.

The Jeanette Disaster.

The number of lives lost in the flood at Jeanette, Pa., according to the latest estimate was seventy-five; the property loss is estimated at $1,500,000.

Prominent People.

The King of Italy is five feet three inches in height.

Ketcham has refused an offer of $100,000 for Cresceus.

United States Senator William A. Clark intends to build the finest home in Washington, D. C.

Commodore Peary, the Arctic explorer, is anxious to make another attempt to reach the North Pole.

J. B. Greenhut, of Peoria, Ill., has started for Russia and various points in Bessarabia, where he will study the condition of the Jews.

American Sailors Desert.

The Kleiner Journal in a dispatch from Kiel, Germany, says since the departure of the American fleet it has been ascertained that 105 American sailors failed to report for duty and it is supposed that they have deserted.

Fire Wrecks a College.

Elliot Hall, of the Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, and which contained the laboratory, library and gymnasium of the institution, was destroyed by fire caused by fireworks.

Minor Mention.

There are 148 libraries in Mexico.

The Mexican Government maintains fifty-eight lighthouses.

Hotels in London are overcrowded with American arrivals.

Over 500 miles of railway, mostly single line, are owned and worked by the Natal Government.

The Episcopal Diocese of Oregon favors the incorporation of the name "Catholic" in the church title.

Atlantic City, N. J. possesses a police motor car which is used solely for the conveyance of intoxicated prisoners.

HARVEST HANDS AT AUCTION

Kansas Farmers Bid For Men to Save the Wheat Crop.

GOOD WORKER GETS $6 A DAY

Trains Held Up at Small Stations and High Wages Offered to Passengers to Stop Off and Go to Work in the Fields—Three Dollars a Day Offered For Stackers.

Topeka, Kan.—The call for laborers to help save the wheat crop continues to come from the wheat belt, but I. B. Gerow, free employment agent, says he has exhausted his resources and that the extra laborers must be found in the State.

The wages in the wheat belt are increasing and the farmers are now offering $2.50 and $3 a day for help and are unable to get the men. Many calls came to the employment offices, but Mr. Gerow says that only a few men are willing to respond. Mr. Jones, Division Superintendent of the Rock Island, telephoned to Mr. Gerow that 1000 men are needed along his road in the wheat belt. The farmers in Pratt County have asked for 3000 more men. Mays City asks for fifty-five and Jewell City wants twenty-five. All of the farmers who are wiring for help are offering the highest wages.

Beloit, Kan.—Wheat harvesting in the district of Beloit is now in full blast, but is being retarded some by scarcity of hands. The prevailing wages paid here are from $2 to $2.50 a day. The weather for harvesting is fine, and the quality of the grain is perfect. Conservative estimates put the average yield for this section at nineteen bushels an acre.

Salina, Kan.—Councilman Taylor Miller has received word from La Crosse, Rush County, that 500 or 600 harvest hands are needed in that county. The wages are $2.50 for common harvest hands and $3 for stackers.

Russell, Kan.—Two negroes were bid off on the auction block for harvest hands. They were John and Harper Porter and known as good workers. The bidding was spirited, starting with $2.50 a day. August Reinahart finally secured them on a bid of $3.21 a day.

At Victoria, just over the line in Ellis County, another negro asked for bids for a hand who would pitch to the stack all of the grain one header could cut. On this condition the negro brought a six-dollar-a-day bid.

Forty farmers of Rush County congregated at the station at Bison and "held up" the west-bound Missouri Pacific passenger train in search for harvest hands. A red bandana handkerchief was wrapped around a lantern and the fast west-bound train, which never stops at the station of Bison, was brought to a halt. The trainmen were much surprised when they found the cause of the stop. They supposed that there was some passenger to go west or some accident ahead. As the train came to a standstill the farmers swarmed on to it and, approaching all passengers having the appearance of laborers, offered them $2.50 and $3 a day to stop and help in the harvest.

In a few instances even a greater amount was offered, and at least three weeks' work guaranteed, as most of the farmers will thresh immediately following the harvest. A dispatch from Bison says that at least 100 men are wanted in the immediate locality and 500 can be used in the county.

HARRIET LANE JOHNSTON'S WILL.

$300,000 For a School For Choir Boys in Memory of Her Sons—Other Bequests.

Washington, D. C.—The will of the late Harriet Lane Johnston, niece of President Buchanan and mistress of the White House during his administration, who died recently at Narragansett Pier, was filed here. It bequeaths $300,000 in memory of the sons of the testatrix and to be known as the "Lane-Johnston fund" to the corporation of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral Foundation of Washington, for the establishment and maintenance of a school for choir boys.

To Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore $60,000 is left for the endowment of three scholarships to be awarded to poor youths.

One hundred thousand dollars is left in trust as the "James Buchanan fund" for the erection of a suitable monument to the memory of President Buchanan at his birthplace near Mercersburg, Pa. A number of other bequests are made.

GYPSY PRINCESS DEAD.

Lola Barry, Counted as the Handsomest of Her Race, Dies Suddenly.

Mahanoy City, Pa.—Princess Lola Barry, who was regarded as the prettiest gypsy woman in the country, and who was the daughter of King Barry, one of the oldest nomads in America, died while part of her tribe were encamped near here. She was taken violently ill suddenly, and some mystery surrounds her death.

Princess Lola was twenty-one years old, and her beauty was striking. She received many offers from artists to sit for them, but always declined. She was educated by her father, who is a linguist and well read, and she spoke several languages fluently.

Killed by an Auto.

Captain Harry Hanson, the commander of Harry Harkness's yacht, while being instructed in running his employer's automobile on Putnam Hill, Greenwich, Conn., dashed the machine against a mass of rocks, and was hurled 200 feet and instantly killed.

Durant Flayed in Court's Decree.

In a decision that contained a rebuke for William West Durant, yachtsman, member of several clubs and sportsman generally, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, New York City, declared that he has been for years withholding from his sister, Mrs. Helen Durant Rose, nearly $754,000, her share of her father's estate. It also declared he allowed his mother, now dead, to become dependent while he "reveled in luxury," although she, too, was entitled to a portion of the millions left by her husband.

$7500 For Automobile Hurt.

At Philadelphia, Pa., a verdict of $7500 was awarded to Daniel Quigley for injuries sustained in being struck by an automobile on April 17 last. The defendants were George L. and Caroline B. Thompson and their chauffeur, James G. Florida.

Big Militia Encampment.

General Bates has informed the War Department, Washington, that nine regiments of militia from the Middle States and thirty companies of regular troops will assemble in encampment at West Point, Ky., the last of the month for maneuvres and instruction.

KILLED IN A COLLISION

Accident on the Southern Railway Caused by Ignoring Orders.

Passenger Train Runs Into an Open Switch at Rockfish, Va., Striking Sidetracked Freight.

Charlottesville, Va. Southern Railway passenger train No. 35, southbound, ran into an open switch at Rockfish depot, twenty miles south of this city, smashing into a local freight on a siding. The passenger engine and express coaches were demolished, and the baggage coach telescoped through the second class passenger coach in the rear.

In the latter was a party of immigrants, all of whom were killed or injured. The dead number twenty four and the injured twelve.

Identified dead: James McCormick, engine driver, of Charlottesville; Charles Davis, engine driver, of Alexandria, Va.; Thomas Sheppard, of Charlottesville, brakeman on freight; Charles T. Coy, of Charlottesville, fireman on freight; J. E. Lowe, negro, of Baltimore; Charles T. Litch, negro, dining car waiter; C. C. Owen, of Philadelphia, boiler inspector; Adam Yucosavlievich, Austrian boy; Barliani Guglielmo, Austrian woman; two unknown Austrian women; unknown mulatto woman.

The work of rescuing the injured began immediately.

Dr. William A. Lambeth, of the University of Virginia, was on the train, and at once organized measures of relief. The trainmen, under the doctor's direction, cut through the panels of the baggage and express car and took out twenty of the dead. Probably a score of injured were removed.

W. A. Ward, the Union News agent on the train, was in the fatal coach, but escaped. The shock of the collision threw him through the window, breaking his left arm.

The special train which went from here to the scene of the wreck returned to the city about 8 o'clock, bringing some of the dead and most of the wounded. Thirteen of the injured were taken to the University Hospital, where their wounds were dressed.

Most of the immigrants were Austrians and were bound for points as far distant as California.

H. A. Sharpe, of Knoxville, Tenn., narrowly escaped death. He and Mrs. Sharpe were returning from their bridal trip, having spent their honeymoon in Washington. Mr. Sharpe was in the smoker engaged in conversation with C. C. Owen when the collision occurred. Owen was killed instantly, his body falling on Sharpe.

W. B. Brubeck, of this city, conductor of the local freight, is reported in a critical condition. After witnessing the awful sight, it is said, he became suddenly insane, and when found was five miles from the wreck.

ENGLISH WELCOME OUR FLEET.

The Greeting at Portsmouth Harbor Is Very Enthusiastic.

Portsmouth, England.—For the first time in English history a foreign squadron is lying in Portsmouth harbor.

The American squadron, fresh from its peaceful victories at Kiel, has found here a welcome which for cordiality could not be surpassed. The latest string is outside.

The squadron came right in to occupy the place of honor just off the dockyard. In fact, the Kearsarge, Admiral Cotton's flagship, lies at the railroad jetty in the dockyard sacred to the use of the royal yacht and the reception of royal visitors.

The channel squadron, composed of the pick of the British Navy, consisting of six battleships and four cruisers, under command of Vice-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, was assembled in its honor. In the brilliant sunshine the contrast between the gleaming white bodies and yellow upper work of the American ships and the grim gray which is now the regulation color of British war vessels was vivid.

The battleship Kearsarge made the fastest transatlantic cruise ever recorded by any vessel of her class.

MILITARY RULES EVANSVILLE.

Governor Durbin, of Indiana, Rushes Troops There to Restore Order.

Evansville, Ind.—Eight dead, two wounded mortally and at least thirty-five either seriously or slightly wounded, is the canvass of the battle between militia and rioters at the court house and county jail. Most of the dead are young men. A girl, Hazel Allman, aged fifteen, was shot through the heart while fleeing from the scene with her parents in a buggy.

Military rule is enforced. The city is guarded by the entire First Infantry of the Indiana National Guard under command of General W. J. McKee, of Indianapolis. An artillery squad is also present.

Three companies are at the county jail and the court house opposite, and the remainder of the city is patrolled by 100 civilian and special police.

The negroes are extremely quiet and every sign of a race war has disappeared. Hundreds of negroes have left the city and those who are brave enough to remain sleep in companies of from fifty to 200. They are in a state of nervous fright.

"Goat Hinch" Electrocuted.

William O'Connor, better known as "Goat" Hinch, was electrocuted at Clinton Prison, Dannemora, N. Y., for the murder of Night Watchman Matthew Wilson, at Cobleskill, N. Y., in November, 1900. This is the twelfth electrocution at Dannemora. The current was turned on at 11.38 a. m., and one minute and fifteen seconds later O'Connor was declared dead.

Murderer Penitent at Scaffold.

David Shaud, who shot and killed Mrs. Ida Becker and Policeman Cyrus Shaeffer, was hanged in the jail yard at Lebanon, Pa. Before going to the scaffold Shaud said he was sorry for his crime.

Estate of Arthur R. Pennell.

J. Fred Pennell, administrator of the estate of Arthur R. Pennell, who was killed in the Gehres stone quarry, Buffalo, filed an accounting of the estate. It shows Pennell had property worth $221,108, including his insurance.

"Slide For Life" a Slide to Death.

Clara Fox, of Omaha, was killed while making a "slide for life" on a wire stretched from the Court House tower, Fort Dodge, Neb., to a telephone pole half a block away. The harness in which she hung became unbuckled just after starting. She fell into a crowd 100 feet below, striking W. H. Wheeler, of Fort Dodge, and probably fatally injuring him.

France's President in England.

President Loubet of France visited England and was warmly received in London by King Edward, high British officials and the people.

MINOR EVENTS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

It is believed in Washington that Count Cassini, who has gone home to Russia on leave, will not come back to this country as Ambassador.

Baron Von Sternburg received formal notice from Berlin of his promotion to the rank of Ambassador.

The appointment of John Barrett as Minister to Argentina, is probably the outcome of his service in the last Pan-American Congress. Mr. Barrett is a native of Vermont, born in 1866. He is now a resident of Oregon.

Secretary of the Navy Moody declared lynching so widespread as to warrant a Federal law to stop the evil.

The Fourth was observed by a joint celebration by the Government and the District of Columbia on the lawn of the White House, where Ambassador Jusserand and Secretary Moody made addresses.

The Postoffice Department discontinued the contract for purchasing time indicators from the Postal Device and Improvement Company, of California.

Congressman Littauer wrote to Secretary Root, offering to aid the investigation of army glove contracts in any way in his power.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

The transport Summer, with the Fourth Infantry on board, struck an uncharted rock and was beached on the coast of Luzon.

Manila and its outlying districts are shortly to have a new and more extensive water supply, which will insure greater purity and increase of quantity equal to three times the present supply.

Opposition to the proposed opium monopoly in the Philippines is becoming strong. Secretary Root recently cabled Governor Taft to hold up the bill until its opponents in this country could be heard.

DOMESTIC.

Many students of Eastern colleges expressed their intention to go to Kansas to work there as farm hands, attracted by the great dearth of harvesters in the West.

John Lankershim, a Harvard student under arrest, confessed to breaking into an establishment, stealing an automobile and touring the country around Cambridge, in company with young women.

A sequel to the elopement of the wealthy Mrs. Don Sang, wife of a Chinese physician, with her Chinese cook, Chin Mon Yuen, last February, came in a telegram to the police from Yucatan, Mexico. The Chinese cook was found murdered, the crime having been committed by highbinders.

President Roosevelt and Mayor Low were guests of honor at the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Huntington, Long Island, and made addresses. St. Clair McKelway was one of the other speakers.

Senator Platt advocated the re-election of Chauncey M. Depew to the United States Senate.

Joseph Eugene Lamothe, the man accused of the murder of Miss Goddu, of Lowell, Mass., died in St. Luke's Hospital, New York City.

Without warning the union smeltermen of Denver, Col., called a strike at the plants in that city and the men walked out, leaving the furnaces in such shape that heavy loss may result. The men demand an eight-hour day.

At Fall River, Mass., the cotton supply is running low, and many mills are likely to close next month; 800,000 spindles are idle.

The death of Mrs. Annie Neupert, in Brooklyn, was attributed to the noise of toy cannon and firecrackers near her home on the Fourth.

William Nottingham, Regent of the University of the State of New York, lost an eye in an explosion.

Recent gifts to Harvard, Wellesley and two other institutions of learning near Boston aggregate nearly $2,000,000.

Fire at St. Joseph, Mo., did great damage to the packing plants there.

FOREIGN.

An English correspondent quotes an officer of high rank in the Turkish Army as declaring that war with Bulgaria appears to be inevitable.

President Loubet of France was entertained at luncheon by the Lord Mayor of London, and gave a banquet in honor of King Edward.

Advices received from Seoul, Korea, say the Russians are

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN

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THOMAS. C. BABB,——————————Editor and Manager.

THURSDAY JULY 16 1903.

Dont forget the election on August the 11th., and let everyone vote his convictions.

We see that several of the Democratic papers of the State is booming Sheppard for President and Chas. B. Aycock, as his running mate.

But wouldn't it be funny to see them wiped out of existance by Roosevelt and Pritchard.

There has been a move on foot for some time past among some of our citizens looking forward to the calling of an election for the purpose of determerning whether we should have Saloons in our city or not, so a petition was gotten up and presented to the board of Aldermen at their last meeting which resulted in the calling of an election to be held on the leventh day of August, to settle this question. This is as it should be. If the Majority of the qualified voters of our city are for Saloons, then we say let the Saloons alone.

But on the other hand if the majority of our people are against the Saloons, and on the eleventh day of August go to the polls and so express themselves by their ballot, then we say let their votes be counted as cast, and let the Saloons be closed in obedience to their wishes.

Now if the christian people of Elizabeth City are cincere as we have reasons to believe they are, now is the time for action, let them get together and inaugurate a campaign such as has never been seen before in our community and drive the Saloon from our midst.

We give place in this issue to a letter of Justice, published in the Union Republican of July 9th., because we believe it is worthy of being read and re-read by every thinking man in the State and in the nation.

The resolution and speech of Mr. Sullivan at the reunion of the Elks is the truth cristalized and set in framings of Gold that should be read and studied be every voter in the State, because it shows us the danger lines over which we are drifting. The letter of E. F. Morrison an old Soldier shows us to what low and mean levels a partizan politician will decend to gain an advantage, while the communications of R. D. Melvin and R. H. Brooks whoever they may be, simply shows us how arogant and presumptious a lilipution (not a man) may become under the inspiration of the thought of obediance to the bosses.

But neither Mr. Melvin nor Mr. Brooks attempts to deny the alegations of Mr. Morrison the old Soldier, which alegations if true, (and they are not denied) stamps this challenger as a man without principle, a character than whome if there is one more dishonest, dirty, and contemptiable on Earth or in Hell, the wisdom of man nor the inginuity of the Devil has discovered him, and yet these are the characters that are controling our Elections, and heaping burdens upon the people.

Mr. J. H. Parker and The Free Schools.

Some time since a communication from Mr. J. H. Parker was published in this paper and among other things, Mr. Parker mentioned the fact that a White Public School in his county had but ten weeks school last year, and when inquiry was made as to the reason for the shortness of the school term He was informed by a member of the school committee that the money had been loaned out to build a church.

This was a grave charge if true and in refering to it we cannot see but Mr. Parker was clearly in the bounds of legitimate correspondence. He had received his information from a member of the School committee who was supposed to know whereof he spoke, and Mr. Parker had a right to repeat the statement, and ask by what authority it was done. But it is due the Educational board of Perquimans county and due Mr. Parker to say that he was mis-informed as to the loaning of any money for any purpose by the Board.

But that the facts as obtained from the county Superintendant of Public Instruction are these. That the per capita appropriation of the public school money, by the Board of Education, to the children of free school age in the county was one dollar and fifty cents. That there was in this particular school district 42 children of school age and that there was appropriated to that district Sixty Three Dollars, that he had tried to secure through the State Superintendant of Public Instruction, funds to carry this School for four months but was informed by that officer that there was no money in the Treasury (nor in sight) for that purpose, and so he had to order the School closed after the Sixty Three Dollars was exhausted or allow the teacher to continue the School, without a prospect of getting her salery, and this he would not do.

We take pleasure in making this statement as we know that neither THE CAROLINIAN nor Mr. Parker desires to be unjust to the Educational Board of the county or any one else.

The Board should however appoint committeemen who could keep trace of the money appropriated to their Districts and be able to give a correct statement as to its going.

Night Was Her Terror.

"I wold cough nearly all night long." writes Mrs. Chas. Applegate of Alexandria, Ind., "and could hardly get any sleep. I had consumption so bad that if I walked a block I would cough frightfully and spit blood, but, when all other medicines failed, three $1.00 bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery wholly cured me and I gained 58 lbs." It's absolutely guaranteed to cure Coughs, Cold, La Grippe, Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung Trobles. Price 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free at All Druggists.

Mr. Gaither's Reply.

Hertford, N. C., July 14th. 03.
EDITOR NORTH CAROLINIAN, Elizabeth City, N. C:—In your paper of July 9th. while commenting on a letter from Mr. H. F. Badger, of Robersonville, you say: "And while upon the question of authority, we ask, and ask in earnestness, what become of the money appropriated to the Free Schools in certain Districts in Perquimans county?"

"It is charged that one of the white schools had but ten weeks of school and it is father charged that the money that should have been available for this school had been loaned out for some purpose, is this so?"

In answer to the first question I say that the money appropriated to the different districts was expended for legitimate school expenses,—pay of teachers, fuel, repairs &c. and for no other purpose.

All funds not so expended, now remain in the Treasury to the credit of the Districts.

In reply to the second question, I say it is not true. The charge that any fund or part of fund was "loaned out" for any purpose whatever, is absolutely false and without foundation.

Any person can easily find out how the school money of this county was expended by applying to Mr. L. W. Norman, County Treasurer, or to me, and had the person who originated the charge been as eager for the truth as a good citizen should be, he would have sought reliable information before rushing into print with statements reflecting seriously upon the character of his neighbors.

I deem it unnecessary to go into details; they would make this article too long, but should any one doubt my statement let them seek information from the proper source and if he be a reasonable man, he can be convinced, and if not, I have no desire to waste time with him.

The chairman of the board of Education is too feeble to reply to these charges. He is now away in search of health and this accounts for my assuming the task.

I trust you will give this reply a place in your paper as conspicuous as that given to the charges and if any other papers in the State have published the matter, I request them to do us justice by publishing the denial

Very Respectfully,
W. G. GAITEER,
Co. Supt.

Brutally Tortured

A case came to light that for persistent and unmerciful torture has perhaps never been equaled. Joe Golobick of Colusa, Calif, writes. "For 15 years I endured insufferable pain from Rheumatism and nothing relieved me though I tried everything known. I came across Electric Bitters and it's the greatest medicine on earth for that trouble. A few bottles of it completely relieved and cured me." Just as good for Liver and Kidney troubles and general debility. Only 50c Satisfaction guaranteed by all Druggist

To Our Friends.

This is the North Carolinian. How do you like it? If it suits your politics we want you to help us scatter the paper in your community. By doing this you will not only help us but you will help put North Carolina in the republican column in 1904. Where is the republican that is not willing to do something to make North Carolina republican? We do not aim to let up in our fight until the democrats is dethroned and a republican government again installed in this State. With the help of all the republicans this will be an easy task. Now this is what we want you to do: We want you to show this copy to your neighbors and ask them to subscribe. You can easily get a club of at least four and this will entitle you to the paper a year free.

If you want to see machine democracy put down in North Carolina we want you to help us to push the North Carolinian. We will do the talking and we want you to get more people to listen to our chat. Take this paper with you when you go to the store, post office or mill and show it to the boys and ask them to subscribe.

There are two hundred thousand people in North Carolina who ought to read every issue of the North Carolinian. If you will only do your part and get as many scattered in your community as possible it will help the republican party to carry the State next year and will also enable us to preach the gospel to more people.

Don't be afraid to show this paper to the democrats. We aim to tell nothing but the truth and we c'a'l upon all the hosts of democracy to disprove any statement we may make.

Now boys say around and send in the clubs and we'll do the rest. We want every voter in the State to read this paper. If he's a democrat we'll show him what he has been voting for and if he is not too far gone he'll quit democracy and land right in the middle of the republican party.

Working Night and day

The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. These pill change weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, wonderful in building up the health. Only 25c. per box. Sold by all Druggists.

Miss Florence Williams and Mr. Geo. Smith was quietly united in marriage, on Friday evening last. We wish for them a long, happy and prosperous life.

A, &, M, College Catalogue,

The Catalogue of the State AgricultTral and Mechanical College shows 505 students in attendance: being 488 from N. C., 3 from Va. 4 from S. C. 1 from Md., 4 from Fla., 1 from Del., 1 from N. A., 2 from Washington, D. C., and 1 from Santo Domingo. There are 131 students in Agriculture, 80 Electrical Engineering, 64 Mechanical Engineering, 114 Mechanic Arts, 56 Civil Engineering, 42 Textile Engineering, 18 Industrial Chemistry. There are 35 officers and teachers; tuition is $20 a year; board $8 a month; 120 scholarships. Any one can get a catalogue by addressing, A. & M. College, Raleigh, N. C.

Just About Bedtime

take a little Early Riser—It will cure constipation, biliousness and liver troubles. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are different from other pills. They do not gripe and break down the mucous membranes of the stomach, liver, and bowels, but cure by gently arousing the secretions and giving strength to these organs. Sold by Standard Pharmacy.

Justice's Letter.

At the Elks' reunion an unusual step was taken in protesting again the prevalence of lawlessness in this State and in calling upon all citizens alike to unite in an effort to enforce the law, restore order and punish crime.

This reunion was held at Richmond. The resolutions in question were introduced by Mr. J. A. Sullivan, and in speaking of the resolution Mr. Sullivan in a few words expressed what is the conviction of every man who loves this State. "Until recent years," said he, "the record of our State, all things considered, has been, in war and peace, one of which her sons at home and abroad might well feel proud."

Kentucky suffered indeed from the Civil war. Her sons went to the North and to the Soute, but when the war was over and peace returned, every vestige of war legislation was wiped from the statute books of Kentucky, and absolute equality restored to every citizen of the State. It is a record to be proud of. From that day forth Kentuckey stood as a stone wall against the spirit of faction and against sectional passions, pleading always for a spirit of patriotism and good will. In that era she was represented in all of her high offices by men of high character, by statesmen, by patriots, by men who rose above mere party considerations to serve the State and nation.

Mr. Sullivan turns from the past to the present and considers the crisis that now confronts the State. "Has our citizenship degenerated?" he asks, "Has our glory departed, or is there still sufficient vigor and power in our laws in our people to stamp out assassination, punish murder and protect the truth and honor?"

There is but one answer to this. The citizen-ship of Kentucky to-day is as it was a generation ago. The difficulty is that we are too blind in our party devotion. We boast of Democracy when Democracy is dead and oligarchy reigns in its stead. We follow the flag of the party, and yet the party is nothing unless it conforms to principles which its followers can support and believe in. It is not a degeneration of the citizen-ship, but it is a perversion of party loyalty which is responsible for the loss of position by the State of Kentucky.

Mr. Sullivan believes in the present and in the future of the State. Let us, he said, "demand of all officers a courageous discharge of their sworn duty. Let us demand of all officers of high and low degree that they be good citizens; that they neither violate the law themselves nor shelter any person from its righteous penalties.

That is the only path to reform. Obedience to the law, both when it hurts and when it helps us. It is a part of the duty of good citizens to review the acts of their agents, but even when we dissent from conclusions reached in the Legislature, and by the Governor and by the courts, there is a certain obedience which the law commands and which all good citizens will yield.

The trouble is that good men are willing to do evil things that they may sustain a party or compass an end. They break down the barriers the law has erected against the evil passions of men, and the State pays the penalty.

The above is an editorial in the Evening Post of July 2nd, and is the very essence of truth. There is no surer road to ruin for any Nation, State, county or town than to place party above principle. Kentucky and North Carolina are both paying the price now. Kentucky is passing through a period of tribulation for the crimes within her borders, the very foundation of which was the Goebel election law. Unjust, unrighteous, iniquitous and indefensible as it was still the people of Kentucky bowed to it in obedience to the demand of the Democratic party until now they are fighting a reign of crime there that is fearful to contemplate.

Our election law is fashioned from yes were directed toward the negro our people have allowed themselves to be duped into submission to this law until we find our State issuing bonds to pay its running expenses. The methods of the Spanish inquisition are grafted into our tax laws and increased expenses in every department of the State. There is but one cause for all this and that is that our people do not take charge of their politics, but on the contrary they allow their politics to take charge of them. This has proceeded to such an extent here that free men are not to be allowed to express themselves through the press without their articles being censured and permission granted them to publish what they write and these the old soldiers, whose comfort the Democrats profess to think so much about. Here is a letter written to and published in the Raleigh Post of July 2nd by an old soldier, an inmate of the Soldier's Home in Raleigh:

Mr. Editor: I am constrained to call upon you to give me a brief space in the columns of your paper to vindicate the Confederate soldier in the recent city election.

To our great surprise our entire ninety-seven votes at this place were challenged as disqualified votes. If this is true (and I feel certain that it is) what was the motive of challenge, when all voted at the election ratifying or rejecting the new constitution. The inmates here were disposed to pursue a neutrality policy and did, a local election in which they did not wish in the least to disturb.

Every one of us is registered under the grandfather clause with certificates of permanent registration and took and subscribed the prescribed oath by law in accordance with section 4, article 6 of the constitution of North Carolina. We were all called upon to vote to ratify or reject the new constitution, a legible and qualified voters them.

This very challenger was busy with others to send fine vehicles with negro

(Continued on page three.)

Progressive!

We are living in a rapid age; an age of progression. If you see a chance to benefit yourself grasp the oppertunity.—

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For anything in the line of Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Standard Patent Medicines, Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles, Fine Perfumery, Fine Toilet Soaps, Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Supurb Stock, Rubber Goods such as Fountain Syringes, Hot Water Bottles &c.

Remember that we handle a full line of Garden and Field Seeds and our stock is always Best and Genuine.

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I cure all diseases to which the horses is subjected such as: Colic, Gravel, Grubbs, Thumps, Staggers and others too numerous to mention. I guarantee a cure, or no pay. Write to, or call on me.

H. R. HUNTER,
Hertford, N. C.

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Best Marble,
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All should know that the C. B. Mason Marble Co., of Elizabeth City, are carrying one of the best lines of work in the State: Don't buy until you see Mr. Mason—He will always make it to your interest—He is the man.

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GEORGE W. BELL,
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Do you Want To Sell Your Home.

Then put a fair price on it and I'll do the rest. There are lots of people who would buy if they could see its desirable points as I. A. C. Hathaway the Real Estate man can describe them.

My office is Hathaway's jewelry store on Poindexter St. Call on or write me.

C. W. Parson & Son,
Wholesale & Retail dealer in
Fancy Groceries,
Fruit & Produce,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

Weak Hearts

Are due to Indigestion. Ninety-nine of every one hundred people who have heart trouble can remember when it was simple Indigestion. It is a scientific fact that all cases of heart disease, not organic, are not only traceable to, but are the direct result of indigestion. All food taken into the stomach which fails of perfect digestion ferments and swells the stomach, puffing it up against the heart. This interferes with the action of the heart, and in the course of time that delicate but vital organ becomes diseased.

Mr. D. Kauble, of Nevada, O., says: I had stomach trouble and was in a bad state as I had heart trouble with it. I took Kodol Dyspepsia Cure for about four months and it cured me.

Kodol Digests What You Eat

and relieves the stomach of all nervous strain and the heart of all pressure.

Bottles only. $1.00 Size holding 2½ times the trial size, which sells for 50c.

Prepared by E. O. DeWITT & CO., CHICAGO.

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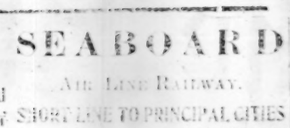

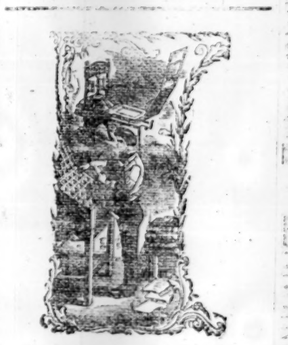

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Of Every Description, Neatly and Promptly Executed.

AND PRICES LOWER THAN THE LOWEST. MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

F. M. CRATER,
Main St. - - - E. CITY, N. C.

KIDNEY DISEASES

are the most fatal of all diseases.

FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE Is a Guaranteed Remedy

or money refunded. Contains remedies recognized by eminent physicians as the *best* for Kidney and Bladder troubles.

PRICE 50c. and $1.00.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Nature Lends A Helping Hand.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Hoarseness and all throat and lung troubles, Dr. King's New Discovery is the greatest remedy in the world. It gives Nature a helping hand in her work of restoring health. Try it once and you will use no other. For Consumption, Scrofula, Chronic Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Hemorrhages, Hay Fever, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Quinsy, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Grippe, Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Tonsilitis, Laryngitis, Throat and Lung Diseases, it is supreme. It is guaranteed every time. It is the most infallible remedy in the world for all throat and lung troubles. Sold under a guarantee to let you have it free if it fails. Price 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Trial bottle free at all druggists.

For sale by all the principal druggists and by retailers in Perquimans and adjoining Counties.

For further information, address,

J. M. ECHOLS CO.,
Lynchburg, Va.

HERE THEY "R."

Good and fresh at all times and the best goods and the best way of selling them gives us the best trade.

"Delicious, Appetizing, Excellent, Reliable"

are some of the expressions used, the table delicacies we sell. All fresh, too.

OLD & FEARING,
GROCERS,
PHONE 32. FLORA BUILDING, MAIN STREET.

Advertising IN THE NORTH CAROLINIAN PAYS.

JOB WORK A SPECIALTY.

THE CAROLINIAN $1.00 PER YEAR

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Cures Grip in Two Days.
Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months. This signature, *E. W. Grove* on every box. 25c.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN

THURSDAY, JULY 16 1903.

DR. C. E. RUDDICK,
MODERN DENTIST.
Prices Reasonable. Work Guaranteed. Office N. E. cor. Main and Poindexter street.

I. M. MEEKINS. W. E. WORTH.
MEEKINS & WORTH,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Floral Building, Elizabeth City, N. C.
Practice in State and Federal Courts. Collections given prompt attention.

RBICK !
A WORD ABOUT BRICK: Everybody needing Brick want a good quality—an article that will wear and last. The Thompson Works are situated [illegible] for building and all other purposes [illegible] and will sell at reasonable prices. All orders promptly filled. Address THOMPSON BROS. BRICK CO. Thompson Brothers Brick Co., N.C.

WANTED.
A good Horse in trade for Piano or Organ. Wanted for Country roads, and I confess, must be a good animal.
Address, Ames and Buck, Dealers in Piano and Organs, 160 Main Street.
Norfolk, Va.

Money Loaned on approved security only. Claims collected anywhere in the United States or Canada. Apply to
EDMUND ALEXANDER,
Attorney-at Law and Manager of "The Carolina Collecting Agency."
Rooms 3 and 4 Academy of Music
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

We invite you to inspect the Conduit system of Electric wiring which we are now installing in the Residence of Mr. I. M. Meekins on Main St.
Chesapeake Construction Company,
18 Bower Street,
Norfolk, Va.
Electrical Supply Dealers and Constructors, Fixtures, Bells, Annunciators, Telephones, Motors & Generators

LOCAL NOTES.

Mr. Wm. Cimphett spent Sunday at his home in Perquimans Co.

Mr. Jno. A. Clark of Hertford spent Sunday in our City.

Mr. Frank Hamilton of Winfall spent Monday in our Town.

Mr. T. T. Turner returned home Monday after a visit of several days to his old home.

Miss Deborah Whitney who has been in the City for the past several months, returned to her home Sunday.

At the last monthly meeting of the Albemarle Retail Grocer's Association Mr. Edmund Alexander was elected Collector of the Association.

On account of the wind on Sunday evening the Steamer Guide which carried an excursion from this place to Nags Head did not reach this place until Monday Morning.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

The Popular Bishop of the Wilmington District, Rt. Rev. W. Lyons and family after a visit of a few days to the family of Mr. E. E. Ethridge on Church St. left for their home Monday.

When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic bear in mind the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure No Pay. 50c.

The Store of H. H. Cavenstein caught on fire on Monday Night, and though the fire department was throwing water on the flames, in seven minutes, from time the alarm was turned in the damage was considerable.

The Soda Fountain of Wombel Bros., has arrived and was put up on Wednesday, this is one of the finest fountains in the State, and Mr. Wombel proposes to run a first class, establishment, so when in need of ice cream, or anything cool call and see or send him your order, he also carries a full line of confectionaries, you can find him at No. 3 Main St.

Winfall Notes.

Mr J. B. Pike spent Saturday and Sunday with his brother in Elizabeth.

We had a much needed and delightful rain Monday and the crops prospects in this Section is good.

The New Methodist Church at this place is nearly ready for occupation.

The Rev. Mr. Hicks is conducting a Revival Meeting at the School House in the Village.

Miss Lucy Twine left for Raleigh today to attend the Normal.

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR
stops the cough and heals the lungs

Since has been shown that there are no trusts that the trusts through the present laws without resulting important duties, the Democratic politicians have lost much of their righteous zeal against these terrible (?) trusts. Their indignation was really against the Tariff, but they pretended to be after the trusts simply to get a chance to attack the Tariff.—Harrisonburg (Va.) "Spirit of the Valley."

Ostarrh of the stomach.

When the stomach is overloaded; when food is taken into it that fails to digest it decays and inflames the mucous membrane, exposing the nerves, and clogs the glands so as to prevent much of the natural juices of digestion. This is called catarrh of the stomach caused by indigestion. Doctor and medicines failed to benefit me until I used Kodol Dyspepsia Cure.—J. P. Rhea, Coppell, Tex. Sold by Standard Pharmacy.

Mr. C. R. Grandy and A. Huckabee were represented before the city fathers Monday night 6th. by Mr. Wiley H. Grandy, Attorney-at law who claimed damages from the town for prohibiting customers from entering their places of business to make purchases, and participate in the games of Billiards and Pool by virtue of an ordinance put into effect June 1st, and enforced untill he had it passed upon by the courts as unconstitutional and void Sept. 15, 1902.

Mr. Grandy says he will raise a commotion among the constitutional lawyers as to the legality of several of the city ordinances that are detrimental to the rights of all citizens, to wit, liberty, the enjoyment of the fruits of their own labor, and the pursuit of happiness.

A Surgical Operation

always dangerous to submit to the surgeon's knife until you have tried DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It will do when everything else fail—it has done this in thousands of cases. Here is one of them: I suffered bleeding and protruding piles for twenty years. Was treated by three eminent specialists and used many remedies, but obtained no relief until I used DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Two boxes of this salve entirely cured me eighteen months ago and I have not had a touch of the piles since.—H. A. Dodds, Summerton, S. C. For Blind, Bleeding, Itching, and Protruding Piles no remedy equals DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Sold by Standard Pharmacy.

The Democratic idea of Tariff revision is to go down and pare off certain schedules, just as they did when they enacted the McKinley law. The claim that the Democrats are making is that a proper revision of the Tariff would settle the tariff question. This position may do for demagogues and campaign shouters, but it will not bear analysis and is not substantiated by the fact that some of our greatest and most insidious trusts are operating under Free-Trade for their products and that Free-Trade England is honeycombed with trusts, little and big.—Oswego "Times."

No Pity Shown

[illegible] was after me constantly with Piles. Nothing would relieve me. Then I used Bucklen's Arnica Salve and it cured me. Equally good for Burns and all aches and pains. Only 25c at all Druggist.

The Iowa Republicas.

Democratic editors who had hopes that the proceedings of the Iowa Republican convention would reveal a serious breach in the party ranks in that State and lead to a disruption of the party throughout the country are making their disappointment conspicuous. Their unhappiness is natural, but they will obtain no real consolation by professing contempt for the Tariff plank of the platform which the convention unanimously adopted. Their assertion that it means everything or nothing, according to the interpretation which individuals choose to put upon it, is quite characteristic of men who invariable hail a reaffirmation of the principles of Thomas Jefferson" as the most specific and inflexible of all possible human utterances. For their benefit let us examine the declaration of the Iowa Republicans on the subject of the Tariff.

They say: "we reiterate our faith in the history principle of protection." Just what, if anything, is the matter with that? The enemy may have sighed, but they can hardly have looked for the republicans of a principle whose "vindication is found in the history of its success and the rapidity with which our national resources have been developed and our industrial independence secured." The Republicans of Iowa heartily renew their pledge to maintain that principle. There is no obscurity or indecision about that, is there? "Tariff rates enacted to carry this policy into effect

THE NORTH CAROLINA.
STATE NORMLA AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE.
COURSES
Literary
Classical
Scientific
Pedagogical
Commercial
Domestic Science
Manuel Trainiag
Music
Five courses leading to Diplomas. Advanced courses leading to Degrees. Well equipped Practice and Observation School Faculty numbers 40. Board, laundry, tuition, and fees for use of text books, etc., $140 a year. For non-residents of the State $160. Twelfth annual session begins September 15, 1903. To secure board in the dormitories all free-tuition applications should be made before July 15th. Correspondence invited from those desiring competent teachers and stenographers. For catalogue and other information address
Chas. D. McIver, President.
GREENSBORO, N. C.

(Continued from second page.)

should "be just fair and impartial" should it not? Or should they be unjust, unfair and strap dispatiality? They should be "equally opposed to foreign control and domestic monopoly. Will some Democrat kindly put his hand upon his heart and protest that they ought to be adjusted in such a manner as either to invite an invasion of foreign manufactures or strangle competition at home? It appears to us to be highly desirable that there should be no sectional discrimination or individual favoritism." Are we compelled to infer that our Democratic brethren cherish a contrary opinion? Tariff rates "must fluctuate" to time be changed to "meet the varying conditions incident to the "progress of our industries and their changing "relations in our foreign and domestic commerce." We should hate to believe that any followed of Jefferson or Cleveland or Bryan, of David Hill, Richard Croker or Tom Johnson was obtuse or insincere enough to outraged that proposition. "Duties that are too low should be increased, and duties that are too high should be reduced." If not, why not? Does any rational being think that duties which are too low should be reduced, and that duties which are too high should be increased? Or are these Democrats who are so vexed at progressive Republicanism that they are ready to fall back on the policy which they have falsely attributed to their opponents of leaving the Tariff severely alone for all time to come? It is not altogether easy to be patient with the political critics who try to hide their chagrin behind a pretence that the resolutions of the Iowa convention are crooked and ambiguous. They know that a party platform ought to be, as the Iowa platform is, a firm declaration of principles, not a precise formula of legislation. They hope to see Republicans falling into disagreement and confusion. Instead they see them increasingly united and confident. It is a painful experience, but they will have to bear it. They are entitled to the privilege of making a wry face, but misrepresentations will not help them.

The Foundation of Health

Nourishment is the foundation of health—life—strength. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is the one great medicine that enables the stomach and digestive organs to digest assimilate and transform all foods into the kind of blood that nourishes the nerves and feed the tissues. Kodol lays the foundation for health. Nature does the rest. Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and all disorders of the stomach and digestive organs are cured by the use of Kodol. Sold by Standard Pharmacy.

Washington, July 8, 1903. At one o'clock P. M., August 8, 1903, in front of the premises, the land originally purchased as the site for the Federal building to be erected in Elizabeth City, will be offered for sale at public auction. Terms cash. The highest bidder must deposit with the Postmaster on the day of the sale a certified check for two hundred dollars, drawn to the order of the Treasurer of the United States, as a guarantee of good faith, and the balance of the purchase money must be paid upon the delivery of the deed. The right is reserved to the Secretary of the Treasury until September 1, 1903, to accept or reject the highest bid.

The Land offorded fronts one hundred and three feet on the north side of Mathews Street, and extends northwardly, of that width, along the west side of Pool Street one hundred and forty feet. For further information apply to the Postmaster, who will offer the property.

H. A. Taylor,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

NOTICE.

On Monday the 17th. day of August 1903, we will sell for cash at Jordan's Wharf on Arruse Creek in Camden Co. to the highest bidder one schooner named W. R. Savage. To satisfy claim held by Cowell & Jordan, and duly registered in the Custom House of E. City in Liber 521 B. of Mortgages Folio 87. This the 15th. day of July 1902.

COWELL & JORDAN,
Mortgagees.

We need at once a few more Teachers for Fall schools. Good positions are being filled daily by us. We are receiving more calls this year than ever before. Schools and colleges supplied with Teachers free of cost. Enclose stamp for reply.
AMERICAN TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION,
J. L. Graham, L. L. D., Manager,
152 154 Randolph Building,
Memphis, Tenn.

INTENTIONS THAT COUNT.

Only Those Put Into Practice Amount to Anything.

The paving of the road to a very uncomfortable place is said to be composed of good intentions. Nowhere else has this material been tried for paving, though it is plentiful enough for almost any purpose. We all know people whose houses burn when they are "just going to" insure, who lose a cow or a horse when they are "just going to" mend the fence or close the gate, who are "just going to" buy stock when it goes up like a rocket, who are "just going to" pay a note when it goes to protest, who are "just going to" help a neighbor when he dies, who are "just going to" send some flowers to a sick friend when it proves too late. In fact, they are "just going to" do things all their lives, but never get them started.

"To be always intending to live a new life, but never to find time to set about it," says Tillotson, "is as if a man should put off eating and drinking until he is starved to death."

Under every clock in a factory at Cleveland, O., is the motto, "Do it now!" Such a motto, lived up to by every one, would spare the world much trouble. It would add thousands of good deeds to daily happenings, save many firms from bankruptcy through bad debts, paint hundreds of pictures only dreamed of, write books without number and straighten out half the tangles of our complicated social life. The habit of putting off disagreeable duties is responsible for much needless unhappiness, for these bugbears weigh on the mind and prevent the satisfied content that comes from duty well performed. Most tasks promptly undertaken prove less difficult than we anticipated, and the joy of accomplishment often compensates for any hardship experienced.

Don't get to be known for unfulfilled good intentions. Good intentions carried out become the good deeds that make men useful, loved and famous. Doing things rather than just planning them makes all the difference between success and failure.—Success.

FASTEST SEAGOING YACHT.

Millionaire Leeds' New Craft Expected to Break All Former Records.

When William B. Leeds, president of the Chicago and Rock Island railroad, goes to sea it will be in the fastest ocean going steam yacht afloat, and the most luxurious too, says a New York special to the Chicago Inter Ocean. Noma is the name of President Leeds' new aquatic palace. When finally completed, with the last touch of paint and polish to the brass work, she will have cost President Leeds $500,000.

The Noma on a recent trial tore through the waves at the rate of twenty-three and three-fifths miles an hour. It was her first trip, and when the rough spots in the machinery wear off it is not unlikely that the Noma will travel twenty-five miles an hour. This will make her the fastest steam yacht that ever floated. The Noma is pretty and she is luxurious. There is a telephone service that reaches every part of the ship. Mr. Leeds upon arising in the morning can talk with the captain or the engineer, or he can inquire of the steward what he may expect for breakfast. There is also a system of hot air heating.

Some idea of the expense of fitting this yacht may be gained from the fact that the washbowls alone cost $180. President Leeds has his stateroom aft. On each side is a bathroom, one for Mr. Leeds and another for Mrs. Leeds.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

State of North Carolina, } Special
Pasquotank County, } Proceedings.
A. Q. Elliott,
Against,
Henry Perry and his wife Grace Perry,
Mack Felton and his wife Hetty Felton. } Petition to sell land for partition.

The defendants Mack Felton and his wife Hetty Felton, above named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Pasquotank County to sell for partition a certain tract of land situated in Salem Township Pasquotank County, N. C., and known as the Jesse Jacocks land, adjoining the lands of A. C. Stokes, John Redden, Wm. Pailin, and others. The defendants will further take notice that they are required to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said County on Saturday the 1st. day of August 1903 at 12 o'clock M. and answer or demur to the complaint or the relief demanded therein will be granted. June 17th. 1903.

W. H JENNINGS,
Clerk Superior Court.
June, 18 6t.

THE UNIVERSITY,
OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Academic Department,
Law, Medicine,
Pharmacy.
One hundred and eight scholarships. Free tuition to teachers and to sons of ministers. Loans for the needy.
608 Students. 66 Instructors.
New Dormitories, Water Works, Central Heating System, Library 40,000 volumes.
Fall term, academic and professional departments, begins Sept. 7, 1903. Address,
F. P. VENABLE, Pres.
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Foley's Kidney Cure
Cures All Kidney and Bladder Diseases
Foley's Kidney Cure will positively cure any case of Kidney or Bladder disease that is not beyond the reach of medicine. No medicine can do more.
If you notice any irregularities, commence taking *Foley's Kidney Cure* at once and avoid a fatal malady.

A Merchant Cured After Having Given Up Hope.
Foley & Co., Chicago.
Gentlemen:—I was afflicted with Kidney and Bladder trouble for six years and had tried numerous preparations without getting any relief and had given up hope of ever being cured when FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE was recommended to me. After using one bottle I could feel the effect of it, and after taking six fifty-cent bottles, I was cured of Kidney and Bladder trouble and have not felt so well for the past twenty years and I owe it to FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE. James Smith, Bentons Ferry, W. Va.

A Veteran of the Civil War Cured After Ten Years of Suffering.
R. A. Cray, J.P., of Oakville, Ind., writes:—"Most of the time for ten years I was confined to my bed with some disease of the kidneys. It was so severe I could not move part of the time. I consulted the best medical skill available, but got no relief until FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE was recommended to me. I am grateful to be able to say that it entirely cured me."

Refuse Substitutes
Two Sizes, 50 Cents and $1.00
SOLD AND RECOMMENDED BY

Double Express Service.

EFFECTIVE FEBRUARY 1st., 1903.

NORTH.
Out:—8-30 a. m. Closes at Office 9 a. m., 2-40 p. m. Closes 1-45 p. m.
In:—12 M., and 6 P. M. (Freight received on night train delivered next morning except perishables, which are delivered immediately.

SOUTH.
Out:—12-15 a. m. Closes at Office 11 a. m., 5-45 p. m. closes 5 p. m.
In:—9-30 a. m. and 2-40 p. m. (Delivered at once from train).
All express freight delivered promptly when consignees are known or if address is given, otherwise notice mailed.

OFFICE HOURS.
Opens 7-30 a. m. Close 6 p. m.
J. D. Sykes, Agent.

Telegraph Office Hours.

WEEKLY.
Open; 7-0 a. m. Close 9 a. m.
SUNDAY.
8 to 9 a. m. 1 to 2; 5 to 6 p. m.
J. F. Sykes, Manager.

AT THE FIRST SIGN:
That your eyes are hurting, you should visit me. It may mean blindness if you persist in thinking it is nothing, and therefore not worth your time to attend to it. It will only take a little of your time and money to have me test your eyes and fit you properly.
You should not postpone this important matter another day as there is many a man blind today for the simple reason that he insisted on putting the matter off until it was too late.
I also carry a full line of jewelry, watches, silverware etc. Come to see or call on me.
THE JEWLER and OPTICIAN,
Poindexter St., Eliz. City.

Rose & Eken.
—ARCHITECTS—
Raleigh, - - - - N. C.
Text House" sent on receipt of ten cents in stamps to pay postage.

WILL YOU RIDE!
IF SO COME TO US FOR A
BUGGY.
Every piece of material that goes into one of our vehicles is the very best. We have a reputation for fine work, and we give our patrons the worth of their money.
Elizabeth City Buggy Company

FOR HARNESS and Saddle Sores Mexican Mustang Liniment is just what you need. It takes effect at once, and you will be astonished to see how quickly it heals sores.

It's this way:
You can burn yourself with Fire, with Powder, etc., or you can scald yourself with Steam or Hot Water, but there is only one proper way to cure a burn or scald and that is by using
Mexican Mustang Liniment.
It gives immediate relief. Get a piece of soft old linen cloth, saturate it with this liniment and bind loosely upon the wound. You can have no adequate idea what an excellent remedy this is for a burn until you have tried it.
A FOWL TIP. If you have a bird afflicted with Roup or any other poultry disease use Mexican Mustang Liniment. It is called a STANDARD remedy by poultry breeders.

F. H. Ziegler,
Successor to John H. Ziegler.
Undertakers' supplies.
From the cheapest to the best. All telegrams promptly attended to.
GRAPESHAD COOLING BOARDS when desired. The finest hearse in this section. Rosewood, Walnut Cloth-covered and Metalic Casket as Specialty. All kinds of Cabine work done.

A. ORDAN,
Tonsorial Artist.
Keenest razors, Best Hones and Straps, and most accomplished Artists to be found in the city.
No. 46 Water St.
Elizabeth City, N. C.

The Formula tells the story:
Grove's Chronic Chill Cure
Not a patent medicine: a thin spirituous liquid, of a pleasant bitter taste, made of
Fluid Extract PERUVIAN BARK
Fluid Extract BLACK ROOT
Fluid Extract DOG WOOD BARK
Fluid Extract POPLAR BARK
Fluid Extract PRICKLY ASH BARK
Fluid Extract SARSAPARILLA
It Cures the Chills that other Chill Tonics Don't Cure.
The Best General Tonic. No Cure, No Pay. Price, 50c.

Long Hair

"About a year ago my hair was coming out very fast, so I bought a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor. It stopped the falling and made my hair grow very rapidly, until now it is 45 inches in length."—Mrs. A. Boydston, Atchison, Kans.

There's another hunger than that of the stomach. Hair hunger, for instance. Hungry hair needs food, needs hair vigor—*Ayer's.* This is why we say that Ayer's Hair Vigor always restores color, and makes the hair grow long and heavy. $1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Add.-ess, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Pudding at Beginning of Dinner.

The custom of serving pudding as the first course at dinner seems to have interested a good many people of our day. A gentleman from Maine informs the writer that it is still the custom in certain sections of his State. In the autobiography of the Adams family it is mentioned that at a dinner given by the venerable ex-President of the United States, at which his grandchildren were present, the first course was "Indian pudding," and the little folks were told that the more pudding they ate the more beef they could have—so of course they gorged themselves on the pudding, and as a consequence had no appetite for beef when it was served. Thus were maintained the simple and economical methods of the forefathers. The boys who came to the city from the country, and later became the successful and wealthy merchants of Boston, were raised in a most frugal manner. Their breakfast the year round was of brown bread and milk; the same for their supper; the dinner was of baked beans and pie; rarely any meat.—Boston Transcript.

Glasgow corporation tramways carry as many as 3,180,611 passengers in a week.

The less a man has to say the wiser people think him. N. Y. 29.

Mrs. F. Wright, of Oelwein, Iowa, is another one of the million women who have been restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

A Young New York Lady Tells of a Wonderful Cure:—

"My trouble was with the ovaries; I am tall, and the doctor said I grew too fast for my strength. I suffered dreadfully from inflammation and doctored continually, but got no help. I suffered from terrible dragging sensations with the most awful pains low down in the side and pains in the back, and the most agonizing headaches. No one knows what I endured. Often I was sick to the stomach, and every little while I would be too sick to go to work, for three or four days; I work in a large store, and I suppose standing on my feet all day made me worse.

"At the suggestion of a friend of my mother's I began to take **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** and it is simply wonderful. I felt better after the first two or three doses; it seemed as though a weight was taken off my shoulders; I continued its use until now I can truthfully say I am entirely cured. Young girls who are always paying doctor's bills without getting any help as I did, ought to take your medicine. It costs so much less, and it is sure to cure them.—Yours truly, ADELAIDE PRAHL, 174 St. Ann's Ave., New York City." —*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

HAIR GROWTH

Promoted by Shampoos of Cuticura Soap

And Dressings of Cuticura the Great Skin Cure

Purest, Sweetest, Most Effective Remedies for Skin, Scalp and Hair.

This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales and dandruff, destroys hair parasites, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, loosens the scalp skin, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails.

Millions of women now rely on Cuticura Soap assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings and chafings, for annoying irritations, or too free or offensive perspiration, for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet and nursery.

Cuticura remedies are the standard skin cures and humour remedies of the world. Bathe the affected parts with hot water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment freely to allay itching, irritation and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and, lastly, in the severer forms, take Cuticura Resolvent, to cool and cleanse the blood. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing disfiguring skin, scalp and blood humours, from pimples to scrofula from infancy to age, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Resolvent, 50c (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c per vial of 60), Ointment, 50c, Soap 25c. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

"How to Cure Every Humour."

EVENTS IN POPE LEO XIII.'S LIFE.

Born at Carpineto	March 2, 1810
Entered college in Rome	1824
Entered College of Noble Ecclesiastics	1832
Ordained a priest by Cardinal Odeschalchi and aided in superintending cholera hospitals during scourge	1837
Governor of Spoleto	1841-1843
Papal Nuncio at Brussels	1843-1845
Decorated by King Leopold with Grand Cross of order founded by King.	
As Archbishop of Perugia prevented an outbreak at death of Gregory XVI.	1846
Created Cardinal	December 19, 1853
Created Cardinal Camerlingo to Pope Pius IX.	July, 1877
Elected Pope after three ballots	February 20, 1878
Revived Roman Catholic Hierarchy in Scotland	March 4, 1878
Founded college for Armenians in Rome.	
Gained diplomatic victory over Prince Bismarck and re-established friendly relations with Germany.	
Chosen to settle quarrel between Germany and Spain over Caroline Islands.	
Recognized unity of Italy	October 7, 1883
Celebrated golden jubilee of his accession to priesthood	1888
Celebrated fiftieth anniversary of his accession to the Episcopate	1893
Issued appeal to England for reunion of Christendom	April 14, 1894
Celebrated sixtieth anniversary of his first mass	February 13, 1898
Created eleven new cardinals	June 19, 1899
Celebrated twenty-fifth anniversary of his Pontificate	March, 1903
Received King Edward in April, and Emperor William in May	1903

CAREER OF POPE LEO XIII. IN DETAIL.

In the little town of Carpineto, perched on a high eminence in the Diocese of Anagni, Italy, already famous as the birthplace of four Popes—Innocent III., Gregory IX., Alexander IV. and Boniface VIII.—Gioachino Pecci (Leo XIII.) was born, March 2, 1810. He was a member of an old and illustrious family of Siena. Toward the middle of the thirteenth century the Pecci family already wielded great power in the country. They soon became so powerful that when Pope Martin V. visited Siena he was very comfortably quartered, together with all his court, in the house of the brothers Giovanni and Giacomo Pecci, who further lent him the sum of 15,000 florins.

When the future Leo XIII. was born it was a dark time for the Papacy. Italy being then under the heel of Napoleon and Pope Pius VII. a prisoner and divested of his temporal power. The clouds lifted, however, in 1814, when, as one result of Napoleon's overthrow, Pope Pius returned to his sovereignty. He at once restored the Society of Jesus, which had been suppressed by Clement XIV., and to the Jesuits the Count and Countess Pecci intrusted the education of the future Pope.

In 1832 the young student entered the academy or college for Noble Ecclesiastics, the nursery of most destined for a diplomatic or administrative career under the Papal Government. There he was educated in civil and ecclesiastical jurisprudence, as well as theology. In 1835 he won a prize of $132 by a thesis on the subject of "Immediate Appeals to the Roman Pontiff in Person."

The Asiatic cholera was sweeping over Italy. Mgr. Pecci, not being yet in priest's orders, could not minister to the spiritual wants and comfort of the plague-stricken, but he was active and devoted in assisting his chief, Cardinal Sala, in his important work of superintendence over the cholera hospitals. It may have been due to his anxiety to serve the sick and dying in a priestly character that, on November 13 of that memorable year, he received Sub-Deaconship and Deaconship at the hands of Cardinal Odescalchi, the Pope's Vicar-General, in the Chapel of St. Stanislas Kostka, in the Church of "St. Andrew on the Quirinal." On the last day of that same year—1837—Cardinal Odescalchi, in the private chapel of his residence, in the vicariate, conferred the order of priesthood on Joachim Pecci.

While still in his thirty-third year Mgr. Pecci was appointed Apostolic Nuncio at the court of Belgium, with the titular dignity of Archbishop of Damietta. In the struggle between secular and religious education he strove to show the superiority of the religious method by making the religious schools better than the secular.

Meantime Gregory XVI. had died, and Pius IX. ascended the Papal throne in time for the exciting scenes which made his Pontificate memorable. It was an era of struggle and of revolution, and the wave did not subside before it had spread from one end of the Papal States to the other. But in Perugia the tact and wisdom of Archbishop Pecci prevented a serious outbreak, and his personal interposition was sufficient to stay the rising tumult.

In 1853 Mgr. Pecci was created a Cardinal, taking his title from St. Chrysogonus. This ancient Roman church had its origin in the time of Constantine and was rebuilt in A. D. 731 by Gregory III.

On February 20, 1878, Cardinal Pecci was elected, after three ballots, to be the successor of Pius IX.

The secret balloting which preceded the momentous choice was of unusual length and the proceedings of the dignitaries who took part in it were, it would seem, much agitated.

On Tuesday, February 19, the first balloting for the election of Pope took place. Sixty-one Cardinals were present. Cardinal Joachim Pecci's name was read out twenty-three times, but, though far ahead of all others it lacked the necessary two-thirds vote. In the afternoon another ballot was taken. Cardinal Pecci's name was announced thirty-eight times. He had fervently prayed that he might escape the great burden which he deemed himself unable and unworthy to bear.

The following morning, February 20, 1878, the balloting was resumed, and Cardinal Pecci's name was read forty-four times, the two-thirds majority limit was passed, and Cardinal Pecci was canonically elected Supreme Pontiff of the Church of Christ. To the question of his sub-dean asking by what name he wished to be called he answered "By the name of Leo XIII."

It is supposed, and not without good reason, that the advanced age of Cardinal Pecci, his apparent feebleness and the belief that he would not live very long to fill the throne which some of his companions in the Sacred College coveted, had much to do with his election.

The ability which he revealed in Benevento he has since displayed as ruler of the Roman Catholic Church. Although he ascended the throne at a moment of great difficulty he showed himself quite able to achieve his heavy task.

His predecessor, Pius IX., had been a temporal as well as a spiritual sovereign. Pope Leo XIII. had an effective spiritual jurisdiction only.

The anxious throng which stood before the lofty portals of the grand Basilica after Leo XIII.'s coronation, hoping that by appearing at the traditional window to bless the people, "Urbi et orbi," he would bow to the new order which had swept away the ancient temporal power, were disappointed.

For Leo turned his back upon the crowd and shut himself up in the Vatican. His pale, wan, intellectual face was not disclosed to them. His fragile hand was not outstretched above their heads for the expected benediction. Like Pope Pius, Leo XIII. also was "a prisoner."

But there was a wide and striking difference between the manner in which Leo XIII. labored to attain his ends and that of bluff Pope Pius.

He strove, for instance, rather for the principle than for the material reality of the temporal power. He would possibly have contented himself with exercising sovereignty over that portion of Rome across the Tiber on which stands St. Peter's and the Vatican, and a strip of territory extending to the seaport of Civita Vecchia, so that he might have been able to receive ambassadors and pilgrims alike on Papal territory.

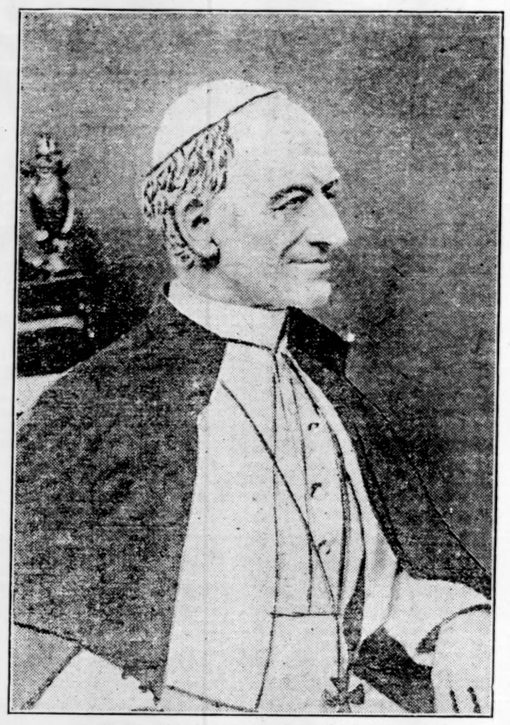
Without conceding anything to King Humbert and his successive Ministers, while openly defying them at times and making protests against the repeated interferences of the monarchy with the cherished privileges and with the property of the Church, Leo XIII. conciliated rather than estranged his adversaries.

By his diplomacy, his foresight and the curious shrewdness which distinguished him he also won the good will or respect of foreign nations.

It was at the beginning of his reign his ardent wish to bind the Papacy to all the courts and rulers of the earth by diplomatic ties.

As time rolled on he modified this ambition, and made it his most zealous aim to gain the good will, the honor and support not of the rulers but of their peoples.

And, as we know, his prudence, his sagacity, his horror of extremes did not exclude a certain quiet, dogged firmness. It was this firmness that led Bismarck to accord the Pope a deference which he reserved for few. Indeed Pope Leo and Paul Kruger were the only statesmen whom he thoroughly and honestly admired.



LATEST PORTRAIT OF POPE LEO XIII.

LEO XIII. AT THE TIME OF HIS ELECTION AS PONTIFF.

Those who were admitted to the intimacy of Leo XIII. toward the close of his beneficent career are well aware of the not perhaps unnatural and most innocent pride with which he regarded his own health and longevity. This pride occasioned his physician, Dr. Lapponi, much anxiety, as it frequently led Leo XIII. to overwork himself quite needlessly. Almost to the end the late Pope's eyesight was unimpaired. His interest in the social, political and spiritual affairs not only of Catholics but of humanity at large, was, even in the last months of his Pontificate, phenomenal.

Pope Leo was always a man of extremely simple tastes, which he brought from his childhood's home at Carpineto, amid the hills, and possibly his cautious temperament, curiously combined with power and unhesitating decision, was inherited from his mountaineer ancestors.

For his personal use His Holiness selected instead of one of the numerous magnificent suits of the Vatican a few simple rooms containing little beyond absolutely necessary articles. His bed stands in an alcove, separated from a larger room by a curtain hanging gracefully over marble columns. Above the bed is a picture of the Madonna and Child. Beside it is a prayer table surmounted by a crucifix. A wardrobe against the wall faces the bed, and between the latter and the wall is a couch. The rest of the room was used as a study, and contains a writing table with a crucifix; a chair on a carpeted platform, chairs and tables for the Pope's secretaries, writing materials, and a few books, among which are the works of Dante, Virgil and Horace, besides a Bible.

The Pope, even when in good health, slept only four or five hours each night, and often in the morning his bed was undisturbed and the Pope was found asleep in the chair before his writing table.

Shot and Killed His Sleeping Wife.

Frank Manoley shot and killed his wife while she was sleeping in bed, at Baltimore. She was shot four times in the head. Manoley says he was dreaming that he was shooting at a burglar.

Worthy Poor to Get $10,000.

Ten thousand dollars is bequeathed to Chesterfield, Mass., by Horace P. Taylor for "the worthy poor who have never been public charges and who are disposed to earn their own support so far as able."

The National Game.

If George Brown could field as well as he can bat, he would be a wonder.

Cleveland leads the American League in sacrifices, stolen bases and double plays.

Pitcher Miller, of the University of Illinois, has joined the New York Americans.

The Cleveland team is made up of giants. At least half the players stand over six feet.

Elberfeld's appearance on the New York Americans has worked wonders with the team.

New York has five men batting .300 or better, in Bresnahan, Mertes, Browne, Lauder and McGann.

Parent and Stahl have passed Callahan in the batting list. The first named leads, with Stahl second and Callahan third.

The Giants are traveling a rocky road these days, and the sudden drop in the race is due to lack of pitchers. Three pitchers cannot do the work.

James O'Rourke, the veteran baseball player, has signed his son to play third base for Bridgeport, the first time in professional baseball history a father and son have been members of the same club.

Salvation Army Exhibit.

The St. Louis Exposition management has offered Commander Booth-Tucker, of the Salvation Army, land for an army exhibit. One of the features of the army's exhibition will be a colony farm. The army will erect a two-story exhibition building.

U. S. Treaty Deadlocked.

The American treaty negotiations are deadlocked, owing to the failure of the Chinese authorities at Pekin to reply to the demand for the opening of Manchurian ports to trade.

News of the Toilers.

Blast furnace men in Scotland have demanded an increase in pay.

Machine coopers at Chicago, Ill., have made demands for increased wages and better hours.

An attempt will be made to organize the restaurant waiters at Indianapolis, Ind.

The Iron Moulders' Association of Great Britian has a membership of 7000.

An effort will be made to organize the 5000 zinc miners in the vicinity of Joplin, Mo.

A colony of Japanese laborers will be organized to farm on land in the rice belt of Texas.

Union bakers at Columbus, Ohio, will organize the cracker handlers and bread salesmen.

At the beginning of the year there were 16,000 women members of labor unions in New York State.

Dry goods clerks at Brockton, Mass., expect to win their five-night-closing movement by January 1 next.

A lockout of foundries and machine shops throughout Sweden, affecting 15,000 men, has been declared, as the result of a wage dispute.

Family Making "Queer."

J. C. Adams, his wife and son Jefferson were arrested at Bonanza, Ark., on charges of making and passing counterfeit money. A counterfeiter's outfit and $300 worth of spurious coin were found in the Adams barn.

To Urge Speedy Adoption.

It was said in Washington that strong representations would probably be made to President Marroquin of Colombia to induce him to urge the speedy adoption of the Panama Canal treaty.

Newsy Gleanings.

The Ferris wheel is now junk in Chicago.

The Parisians ate 23,000 horses last year.

The fear of bullets has checked the outbreaks of the Richmond street car rioters.

The water works at Eau Claire, Wis., were sold under foreclosure proceedings for $225,000.

Salvation Army officers from several Western cities are to make a horseback tour through the mountains of Kentucky.

A 2000 foot oil well, flowing forty barrels a minute at the start, was blown in a few days ago at Santa Barbara, Cal.

The Presidency of Roanoke College, Roanoke, W. Va., has been accepted by Rev. John Alfred Moorehead, of Charleston, S. C.

The first sleeping car seen in Cuba is now on exhibition at Havana. The "dormitoro" is for use on the recently completed line to Santiago.

The United States Supreme Court is to have an experience with compulsory vaccination by way of an appeal from the Massachusetts law on the subject.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS

Report of the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture.

The Indications Are Not Such as to Hold Out Promises of Unusually Large Yields.

Washington, D. C.—According to the figures of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture the condition of the corn crop on July 1 last was 79.4, which compares with 87.5 on the corresponding date last year and 81.3 on July 1, 1901. While the condition is only given up to the first of the month, weekly weather reports have indicated rapid progress in the corn crop as a result of the high temperatures of the last ten days.

The acreage of corn sown this year is placed at 89,800,000. This compares with an area of 94,043,000 acres planted to corn last year and 83,320,000 in 1900. This is the first report on corn this season and has been awaited with general interest in grain and financial circles throughout the country.

The condition of winter wheat on July 1 is placed at 78.8, which compares with 82.2 last month and 77 on July 1 last year.

The condition of spring wheat is said to be 82.5, which compares with 95.9 a month ago and 92.4 a year ago.

The average condition on July 1 of spring and winter wheat combined was 80, as compared with 82.9 on July 1, 1902, and 91.1 on July 1, 1901.

The amount of wheat remaining on the hands of farmers on July 1 was estimated at about 42,500,000 bushels, equivalent to about 6.3 per cent. of the crop of last year.

The average condition of the oat crop on July 1 was 84.3, as compared with 85.5 one month ago, 92.1 on July 1, 1902, 83.7 on July 1, 1901, and a ten-year average of 87.8.

The average condition of barley was 86.8, against 91.5 one month ago, 93.7 on July 1, 1902, 91.3 at the corresponding date in 1901, and a ten-year average of 87.3.

The average condition of winter rye was 90.2, as compared with 91.2 on July 1, 1902, 93.6 at the corresponding date in 1901, and a ten-year average of 89.7.

The average condition of spring rye was 88.3, as compared with 89.3 on July 1, 1902, 93.3 at the corresponding date in 1901, and a ten year average of 87.5.

The acreage of flax was about 500,000, or 13.5 per cent. less than that of last year, and the condition was 86.2.

The acreage of tobacco was about 7000, or 0.7 per cent. greater than that of last year, and the condition was 85.1.

The acreage of potatoes, excluding sweet potatoes, was about 19,000, or 1.6 per cent. less than that of last year. The average condition of potatoes on July 1 was 88.1, as compared with 92.9 on July 1, 1902, 87.4 at the corresponding date in 1901, and a ten-year average of 92.6.

FAMOUS BALL PLAYER DEAD.

Delehanty Put Off a Train at Bridge and He Fell Into the Niagara.

Buffalo, N. Y.—A body found in the Niagara River was identified as that of Ed Delehanty, the famous outfielder of the Washington American Baseball League team. The body was shipped to Washington.

Frank Delehanty, of the Syracuse team, and E. J. McGuire, a brother-in-law from Cleveland, declare Delehanty did not commit suicide. He was put off a Michigan Central train at Bridgeburg, the Canadian end of the bridge, by Conductor Cole, who says he had been drinking and was flourishing an open razor, terrifying other passengers in the sleeper. Cole should have delivered Delehanty up to a constable, the Canadian police say.

After the train had left Delehanty started to walk across the bridge. The draw was open and he plunged into the Niagara.

SUES UNION FOR BOYCOTT.

President of Street Car Comp ny Asks $10,000 From Bricklayers.

Richmond, Va.—One of the results of the street car strike here is a suit by the Sitterding Carneal Davis Company against the Bricklayers' Union for $10,000 for boycotting them.

The firm deals in builders' supplies. Members of the union refused, it is said, to use the materials of the concern in their work, thereby forcing contractors to discontinue their purchases from the company.

The only reason assigned was that Mr. Sitterding was president of the street car company which the union was fighting.

MAN AND WOMAN TARRED.

Feathers Sprinkled on Them by a Mob of Farmers—Banished From Town.

Lacrosse, Wis.—William Beede and Mrs. Ruby Samples, of Hokah, were tarred and feathered by a mob of thirty citizens at that village.

They were then escorted to the village limits and threatened with death if they again appeared at the place. The man and woman had been warned to quit the town, but had refused.

Back of the Hokah creamery they were stripped, covered with tar and feathers and were forced to run the gantlet through the jeering lines of the farmers to the outskirts of the town. Neither has since been seen.

Fall in Bean Corner.

After losing $45,000 in cornering the lima bean market and securing 6,000,000 pounds, to find nobody who would buy, Lyden & Co., of San Francisco, Cal., have assigned, with $300,000 debts and $25,000 assets.

Wreck Left Ten Orphans.

The work of identification of the twenty-one dead taken from the wreck on the Southern Railroad at Rockfish Station, Va., has been completed. About ten small children escaped injury whose parents were killed in the wreck and are being cared for by the people of Charlotteville. They cannot speak English.

8,000,000 Logs Lost.

Eight million of logs are deserted in Maine rivers because of lack of water. The loss is immense.

Sporting Brevities.

Andrew M. O'Dea, Wisconsin University's coach, has taken charge of the Duluth Boat Club crews, remaining until September 1.

Edward R. Thomas has sold his half interest in the brown two-year-old colt Pulsus to John E. Madden for $15,000. He and Mr. Madden owned the colt jointly.

Charles Mock, of the Century Road Club of America, won the Staten Island bicycle road race. He rode the twenty-five miles in fifty-eight minutes and twenty-eight seconds.

George Gardner got $4875 of the $7500 purse for beating Root. Both men weighed under 165 pounds.

In the race between the two Shamrocks the new boat made fast time, beating the old one by six minutes and eighteen seconds.

Barney Oldfield went ten miles in 9.54 4-5 at Columbus, Ohio, Saturday, breaking A. Winton's record of 10.50. His best mile was 56 2-5. The time was made on a circular track.

Work has been started on the new Stadium at Harvard University. When completed it will be 585 feet feet long, 440 feet wide and seventy-two feet above the ground at the highest point.

THE MARKETS

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 2¼c. per quart.

BUTTER.

Creamery—Western, extra	—	@	20¼
Firsts	19	@	20
Seconds	18	@	18½
State dairy tubs, extra	19½	@	20
Imitation creamery	16½	@	18
Factory, fancy	15	@	16½

CHEESE.

State—Full cream, fancy	10	@	10¼
Small	—	@	10¼
Part skims, good to prime	5½	@	8¼
Part skims, common	—	@	3
Full skims	—	@	2

EGGS.

Jersey—Fancy	18	@	19½
State and Penn	18	@	19½
Western—Choice	16½	@	17

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, choice, 1902	2 80	@	2 85
Medium, choice, 1902	2 27½	@	2 30
Pea, choice, 1902	—	@	2 30
Red kidney, choice, 1902	3 12½	@	3 15
White kidney, choice, 1902	2 60	@	2 65
Yellow eye, choice 1902	2 60	@	2 62½
Lima, Cal., 1902	2 55	@	2 60

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Apples—Va., per bbl	1 00	@	1 75
N. C., per bbl	1 00	@	1 75
Delaware, per crate	40	@	70
Md., per crate	40	@	70
Pears, Le Conte, per bbl	2 00	@	4 00
Strawberries, per qt	8	@	16
Blackberries, per qt	3	@	10
Huckleberries, per qt	5	@	13
Gooseberries, per qt	4	@	10
Peaches, per carriet	50	@	2 50
Plums, per carrier	75	@	2 50
Cherries, per 8-lb. basket	30	@	60
Currants, per qt	6	@	9
Raspberries, per pt	3	@	7

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, per lb	—	@	12
Spring chickens, per lb	14	@	15
Roosters, per lb	—	@	7½
Turkeys, per lb	—	@	12
Ducks, per pair	60	@	90
Geese, per pair	90	@	1 25
Pigeons, per pair	20	@	25

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, per lb	13	@	15
Fowls, Western, per lb	11½	@	12
Broilers, Phila., per lb	22	@	25
Ducks, spring, per lb	17	@	18
Squabs, per dozen	1 50	@	2 75

HOPS.

State, 1902, choice, per lb	22	@	23
1901, choice, per lb	16	@	17
Common to good	13	@	15
Pacific Coast, 1902, choice	22	@	23
1901, choice	16	@	17
Common to good	13	@	15

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, per 100 lb	—	@	1 25
No. 1, per 100 lb	1 15	@	1 20
No. 2, per 100 lb	95	@	1 00
Clover mixed, per 100 lb	80	@	82½
Straw, long rye	90	@	1 00

SUNDRIES.

Beeswax, prime, per lb	31	@	32
Maple sugar, per lb	9	@	10½
Maple syrup, per gallon	60	@	80
Honey, clover, per lb	11	@	14
Extracted, per lb	—	@	7

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, So. Rose, per bbl	1 75	@	2 75
White Chilis, per bbl	1 50	@	2 50
Sweets, per bbl	1 00	@	2 00
Turnips, per 100 bunches	1 00	@	2 00
Tomatoes, per box	75	@	1 00
Egg plant, per box	1 00	@	1 50
Squash, per bbl	1 50	@	2 50
Peas, per bag	1 00	@	1 75
Onions, N. O., per bag	1 00	@	1 40
Southern, per basket	75	@	1 00
Peppers, per box	1 50	@	2 50
Lettuce, per bbl	75	@	1 75
String beans, per basket	75	@	1 25
Cabbages, L. I., per 100	5 00	@	6 00
Spinach, per bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Beets, per 100 bunches	—	@	2 00
Carrots, per 100 bunches	1 00	@	1 25
Radishes, per 100 bunches	75	@	1 00
Asparagus, doz. bunches	1 00	@	3 50
Rhubarb, per 100 bunches	1 50	@	2 00
Cucumbers, per basket	40	@	75
Lima beans, per crate	1 00	@	1 50
Cauliflower, L. I., per doz.	1 00	@	3 00
Corn, per 100	50	@	2 00
Celery, per doz	10	@	30

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter patents	3 90	@	4 20
Spring patents	4 50	@	4 75
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	94¼
No. 2 red	—	@	87¾
Corn, No. 2 white	—	@	59
Oats, No. 2	—	@	43
No. 2 white	—	@	45½
Rye, Western	—	@	60
State	58	@	59½
Lard, city	7¼	@	7½

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	6¾	@	8½
Calves, city dressed	7	@	10
Country dressed	6	@	10
Sheep, per 100 lb	3 00	@	4 50
Lambs, per 100 lb	5 00	@	6 85
Hogs, live, per 100 lb	5 25	@	6 35
Country dressed, per lb	8½	@	9½

SURGEONS' BLUNDER FATAL.

Bridgens Did Not Have Appendicitis; Died Hour After Marriage.

Chicago.—Edward W. Bridgens, of Lockhaven, Pa., married Lillian D. Erhart, and an hour later was dead as the result of a blunder made by surgeons.

Bridgens was taken ill last Tuesday and his case was diagnosed as one of appendicitis. Next day an operation was performed. The appendix was found normal, and the physician then decided that he was the victim of ptomaine poisoning from eating ice cream. Bridgens failed to survive the shock of the operation.

IN FAVOR OF THE NEGROES.

Whites to Pay For the Education of the Blacks in Georgia.

Atlanta, Ga.—The House of Representatives voted down overwhelmingly the Bower resolution, which sought to instruct the county school boards of the State to divide the school fund which each county receives from the State between the whites and blacks in proportion to the amount of taxes paid by each race. Carried out to the letter, such a law might stand the test of strict justice, but would leave the negro practically without common school education in Georgia.

Raise the Tax on "Uncle Tom" Shows.

The Howard County Court, in session at Fayette, Mo., effectually put an end to all the "Uncle Tom's Cabin" shows in the county. In rearranging the license rate it was decided to levy a tax of $200 a day on all "Tom" shows. Howard was the largest slave-holding county in the State.

Preparing For War.

The conference of Russian officials at Port Arthur is believed to be making preparations for war with Japan over Manchuria.

Troops Awe Mob.

A mob of 2000 persons was stopped in the act of storming the jail at Griffith, Ga., by the arrival of four companies of State troops ordered out by Governor Terrell. The mob was bent on entering the jail in order to lynch James Bethune, a white man accused of cruelty by his daughter.

25 Strike, 2000 Locked Out.

Twenty-five granite workers struck at Barre, Vt., and now 2000 stone cutters have been locked out by the manufacturers, who claim that the arbitration clause in the recent agreement has been violated.

General Cassius M. Clay Insane.

In Judge Turpin's court, at Richmond, Ky., General Cassius M. Clay was adjudged of unsound mind, and his affairs were ordered placed in the hands of a committee to be selected by the court. General Clay was not represented at the court proceedings, as he had said that he would ignore any summons served on him by the Sheriff. The proceedings were on a petition by the general's children.

Big Shoe Failure.

The Boston and Maine shoe firm of Ava Cushman & Co. has assigned, with liabilities of $400,000

SUFFERING WOMEN

Tired, Nervous, Aching, Trembling, Sleepless, Bloodless—Pe-ru-na Renovates, Regulates, Restores—Many Prominent Women Endorse Pe-ru-na.

AMERICA is the land of nervous women.

The great majority of nervous women are so because they are suffering from some form of female disease.

Mrs. Emma Mitchell, 520 Louisiana street, Indianapolis, Ind., writes:

"Peruna has certainly been a blessing in disguise to me, for when I first began taking it for troubles peculiar to the sex and a generally worn out system I had little faith.

"For the past five years I have rarely been without pain, but Peruna has changed all this, and in a very short time. I think I had only taken two bottles before I began to recuperate very quickly, and seven bottles made me well. I do not have headache or backache any more, and have some interest in life. I give all credit where it is due, and that is to Peruna."—Emma Mitchell.

By far the greatest number of female troubles are caused directly by catarrh.

They are catarrh of the organ which is affected. These women despair of recovery. Female trouble is so common, so prevalent, that they accept it as almost inevitable. The greatest obstacle in the way of recovery is that they do not understand that it is catarrh which is the source of their illness. In female complaint ninety-nine cases out of one hundred are nothing but catarrh. Peruna cures catarrh wherever located.

Chronic invalids who have languished for years on sick beds with some form of female disease begin to improve at once after beginning Dr. Hartman's treatment.

Among the many prominent women who recommend Peruna are:—Belva Lockwood, of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Col. Hamilton, of Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. F. E. Warren, wife of U. S. Senator Warren, of Wyoming.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

The Natural History Ramble.

Much has been written about the pleasures and advantages of getting close to nature, and yet, how many opportunities of doing so are neglected! In these days of travel and excursions, when thousands of us visit regions which, a few years ago, would have been regarded as being as inaccessible to us as the very poles; in these days when thousands of us who, a few years ago, would have been content to live the humdrum life of home from year's end to year's end, must have our annual "change," we have opportunities of observing faunas and floras of many districts and regions. How many, however, avail themselves of the privilege of familiarizing themselves with nature's varied processes and products, and of enriching the treasuries of knowledge? The board walk and pavilion of the shore have more attractions than the pine groves and the sand dunes; the lawn tennis ground and golf links of the inland resort allure far more than a ramble through forest and field in mountain glen and along lake shore. If it is true, as a certain wise man has said, that there is a time for everything, let us, in all fairness, give some time to the natural history ramble. It is certainly as refreshing, to say the least, as some other recreations.—Current Literature.

Eggs Used in Printing Calico.

Forty billion dozen eggs are used yearly in the calico printing industry.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Glass tumblers do not make good circus acrobats, for they always go broke when they travel far.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. At all druggists and shoe stores 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Trial package FREE by mail. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

It is quite possible to be happy in spite of riches.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

The man who is lost in thought is never found in dude clothes.

Deer Died of Fright.

Lack of food on the snowclad hills drove a wild deer into a suburb of Vienna. It was chased and died of fright.

Some people avoid facts simply because they are stubborn things.

It is a poor joke that won't stand revamping every few weeks.

NERVE WORN KIDNEYS.

Doan's Kidney Pills make freedom from kidney trouble possible. They carry a kind of medication to the kidneys that brings a bright ray of hope to desperate cases.

Aching backs are eased. Hips, back, and loin pains overcome. Swelling of the limbs and dropsy signs vanish.

LOCK HAVEN, PA.—Mrs. L. W. AMMERMAN writes: "A few weeks ago I sent for a full box of Doan's Kidney Pills for myself, and they did all they are said to do. My husband was kicked last fall by a horse and badly hurt—his hip was fractured—and after he recovered he was in such misery that he could hardly walk, and to stoop caused him such distress that he thought he would have to quit work—also, it affected his bladder, and he was unable to make his water with out so much dist